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Monday, April 3, 1978
Chaitra 13, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, April 3, 1978/Chaitra 13, 1900
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, a former Member of this House, who passed away at the age of 69.

Shri Kasliwal was a Member of the First and Second Lok Sabha during the years 1952-62 representing Kotah constituency of Rajasthan. Earlier he had been a member of Rajasthan Legislative Council during the years 1946-49. He was also a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1962 to 1964.

Starting his career as an advocate, Shri Kasliwal occupied important positions in local bodies of Rajasthan. As a parliamentarian he was very active and evinced special interest in foreign affairs.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence for
a short while*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Sir, when the House passes a condolence Resolution, it has been the convention of the House that the Leader of the House is always present. This has been the practice.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometime the Leader may not know when the item is added on to the agenda at the last minute.

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SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But, I want to submit, Sir, that this has been the practice in the House.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Concessions for Crushing of Sugarcane

*554. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with reference to the Sugar Policy Statement made on the 27th February, 1978 any decision has been taken about the concessions to be given to the sugar factories to encourage late crushing of cane beyond the 30th April, 1978;

(b) what concessions the Government propose to give in this regard;

(c) how far will these concessions help the cane growers in disposing off the entire sugarcane lying with them; and

(d) what steps would the Government take to ensure proper utilisation of the entire cane produced this year by the manufacturers of sweetening agents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d) A scheme for allowing a rebate in excise duty to sugar factories to encourage crushing of sugarcane beyond 30-4-1978 is under active consideration of the Central Government. A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(d) In view of the all-time record production of sugarcane and need for its utilisation, Government have taken a number of measures which are detailed in a statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

To enable sugar factories to continue paying sugarcane prices at about the level

of 1976-77 season the following steps have been taken by the Government :—

- (i) Excise duty on freesale sugar was reduced from 45% ad valorem to 27 1/2% ad valorem with effect from 16-11-77.
- (ii) The all-India weighted average levy price was enhanced to Rs. 187.50 per quintal with effect from 1-3-1978.
- (iii) To relieve the industry of the heavy burden of stocks brought about by increased production it has been decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the current year. This quantity is also India's quota in effect under the International Sugar Agreement.
- (iv) Credit facilities will be extended to take care of the additional production.

In addition, Government are actively considering giving a rebate in excise duty to encourage and enable factories to crush beyond 30-4-1978 so that off take of cane by the industry is maximized.

Since considerable excess production of sugarcane has also taken place in areas where it is traditionally converted into gur/khandsari, the following measures have been taken to enable proper utilisation to provide relief to the sugarcane grower.

- (i) All restrictions on the export of gur have been removed.
- (ii) Margins on bank credits, both for gur and khandsari manufacture/trade, have been reduced.
- (iii) Government agencies are actively involved in purchases of gur at a premium above the market price.
- (iv) Some State Governments have reduced Purchase Tax on sugar cane.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: After a lapse of one month, the same statement which was laid on the Table on the 27th February, has been laid on the Table now. There is nothing new in the Statement. I think the Government is not so serious about the problem created for the sugarcane growers. How much time Government will take to declare the incentives to the sugarcane growers? Will it be declared before the end of April or after April? If the decision is taken very soon, the sugarcane growers will know that their sugarcane will be disposed of.

Which are those States which have reduced the purchase tax and to what extent they reduced the purchase tax? Whether the Central Government have advised the other States to reduce the purchase tax so that the sugarcane growers can get better price for their goods?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, the incentive scheme will be certainly announced before the end of this month and may be much earlier so that there is no possibility of cane remaining uncrushed, because the Government have not announced its policy. As far as reduction of purchase tax by the State Government is concerned, we have advised them to reduce it to some extent and some State Governments have responded to our request.

Mr. SPEAKER: Have you any information regarding those States which have reduced the purchase tax? He wants to know that.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: For example, U.P. has reduced the purchase tax.

श्री बालासाहेब विखे पाटिल : दूसरे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंसेंटिव देने से गन्ने से चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होगा और इंसेंटिव न देने से चीनी का कितना उत्पादन होगा ? कितना गन्ना खेत में रहेगा और जो गन्ना कंदी ओवर होगा उस गन्ने पर भी क्या सरकार किसान को कम्पेंसेशन देने के बारे में सोच रही है ? क्योंकि बाकी गन्ना जो खेत में रहेगा वह अगले साल तक चलता रहेगा और अगले साल जाकर क्रश होगा । इससे गन्ने की रिकवरी डेटेरियोरेंट हो जाएगी और उसका वजन भी घट जाएगा । इस तरह गन्ने की रिकवरी में जो टोटल लास होगा उस पर भी क्या आप किसान को कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहते हैं और यदि देना चाहते हैं, तो क्या कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहते हैं ?

ज्यादा चीनी उत्पादन के कारण पिछले साल के स्टॉक को देखते हुए क्या आप चीनी को डिक्ंट्रोल करने के बारे में भी सोच रहे या नहीं सोच रहे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, कितना अधिक उत्पादन होगा, इसका सही अनुमान लगाना तो कठिन होगा। लेकिन फिर भी हमारा अनुमान है कि चार लाख टन चीनी इंसेन्टिव देने से अधिक पैदा होगी। जहां तक बचे हुये गन्ने पर कम्पेन्सेशन देने का सवाल है, इस पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है और न ही इसकी कोई आवश्यकता है। हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि गन्ना समाप्त हो जाएगा और हमारी पूरी कोशिश भी है कि या तो गन्ना समाप्त हो जाए और तभी मिलें बंद हों या बारिश आ जाए। ये ही दो सूरतें हो सकती हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि या तो गन्ना समाप्त हो जाये, मैं इस वाक्य को पूरा करना चाहता हूं कि या किसान समाप्त हो जाए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी एक भाई ने पूछा था मैं भी वही पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब गवर्नमेंट को यह मालूम था कि इस बार गन्ने का बहुत अधिक उत्पादन है और इन्टरनेशनल मार्केट की जानकारी भी सरकार को थी तो आपने किसान को बचाने के लिए समय पर कदम क्यों नहीं उठाये? अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का दाम आपने 12-13 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रखा हुआ है, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि मिल-मालिक पांच से सात रुपये प्रति क्विंटल में आज किसान से गन्ना ले रहे हैं? दूसरे गन्ने के दाम का भुगतान नहीं हो रहा है। किसानों का पहले ही मिल-मालिकों पर 20-22 करोड़ रुपया बकाया पड़ा है। क्या सरकार सीजन खत्म होने तक किसानों को उनके बकाया का भुगतान करा देगी?

अध्यक्ष :

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इन-क्वायरी कमेटी बिठाएंगे ताकि जानकारी मिल सके कि आपके द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्य मिल मालिकों न किसानों को दिए हैं या नहीं

दिए हैं और अगर नहीं दिये तो क्या आप उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करेंगे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि डिक्ट्रोल के बारे में आपने क्या कोई अंतिम निर्णय किया है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : किसान कभी खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। यह सोचना या कहना बिल्कुल निराधार है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : खत्म हो चुका है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : आप की बात बिल्कुल सही नहीं है।

जो यह कहा जाता है कि साढ़े बारह से साढ़े तेरह रुपये चीनी मिलों को देना है इनके साथ सदैव कनफ्यूज कर दिया जाता है खंडसारी को। बार-बार मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूं कि जहां तक वैकुम पैन फैक्ट्रीज का प्रश्न है वे निर्धारित दर पर गन्ने की कीमत दे रही हैं, उसका भुगतान कर रही हैं। अगर कोई उदाहरण दिया जाए कि किसी वैकुम पैन फैक्ट्री ने निर्धारित दर पर गन्ने की कीमत नहीं दी है तो उसके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

खंडसारी को उससे हमें कनफ्यूज नहीं करना चाहिये। उसके लिए मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं है। सिवाय तीन राज्य में। जिन तीन राज्यों में निर्धारित भी है वहां भी वह बारह तेरह रुपये नहीं है आठ और नौ रुपये के बीच में है और उसको एनफोर्स करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है भारत सरकार की नहीं है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : गन्ने के दाम के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैंने बताया है कि एक भी उदाहरण आप नहीं दे सकते हैं कि किसी रो वैकुम फैक्ट्री ने जो निर्धारित मूल्य है उससे कम मूल्य अदा किया है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : जिन किसानों ने गन्ना दे दिया है उसके मूल्य किसानों को सीजन के अन्त तक बमूल हो जाएंगे और पिछला जो 20-22 करोड़ का बकाया है उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : गन्ने के दाम की अदाशगी गन्ना सीजन खत्म होने के तुरन्त बाद कराई जाएगी और मैं यह आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ कि जो थोड़े बहुत दो एक परसेंट कमी रह जातो रही है पिछले सालों में उससे अधिक इस साल नहीं होने पाएगी ।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister had stated that there would be heavy carry forward stock of sugar and bank money will be locked up in that to a great extent, and secondly in view of the uncertainty whether the sugar producers would be in a position to purchase sugarcane sufficiently because their money is locked up in the loans and sugar stocks, may I know whether the hon. Minister is considering the creation of a buffer stock in sugar on government account? May I also know whether the government will consider allowing some export of sugar so that the country can maintain some supply to its customers outside?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is a hypothetical question, we cannot give a definite reply as to what will happen next year. We shall deal with the situation as it arises; we shall ensure that the factories work.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. You can discuss this in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Agriculture Ministry.

Solution of Chronically Drought Affected Areas in M.P.

*556. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the scheme framed to resolve the problems of chronically drought affected areas in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan Period;

(b) if not, the details regarding the new schemes that have been framed recently for Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the details regarding the progress made during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Drought Prone Areas Programme in Madhya Pradesh covers the following 42 blocks in 6 districts:

Districts	Name of the Blocks
1. Jhabua	Alirajpur, Bhabra, Jhabus, Johat, Kathiwar, Maghnagar, Petlawad, Rama, Ranapur, Sendhwa, Thandla, Uadigarh.
2. Dhar	Kukshi, Bagh, Dahi, Nisarapur, Gandhwani, Manwar, Bakaner, Umarband.
3. Betul	Amla, Prabhatpatan Ghoda-dongri, Multai, Bhimpur, Chicholi, Shahpur, Betul.
4. Sidhi	Majhauri, Kushmi, Deosar, Waidhan, Sidhi, Rampur, Chitrangi, Sihawal.
5. Khargone	Thikari, Rajpur, Barwani, Pati.
6. Shahdol	Beohari, Jaisinghnagar.

The objectives of the programme are:

- (i) Reducing the severity of the impact of drought;
- (ii) Stabilising the income of the people, particularly the weaker sections of the society; and
- (iii) Restoration of ecological balance.

The programme outlay for the original Fifth Plan period for Madhya Pradesh was envisaged as Rs. 24.80 crores. In addition to this, an outlay of Rs. 212.79 lakhs as outright central grant was provided for Medium Irrigation Schemes. The outlay for 1977-78 is Rs. 6.42 crores. For 1978-79, the tentative outlay is

Rs. 11.31 crores. During the Fifth Plan upto end of January 1978, an expenditure of Rs. 12.88 crores has been incurred.

The physical achievements during the Fifth Plan upto December, 1977 are as follows:

- (i) Irrigation potential created: 18,675 hectares;
- (ii) Area brought under soil conservation measures: 19,053 hectares;
- (iii) Forest plantations: 4884 hectares;
- (iv) Pasture Development: 2,237 hectares;
- (v) Farm Forestry: 567 hectares;
- (vi) Number of crop demonstrations: 253;
- (vii) Number of milch animals distributed: 304; and
- (viii) Number of Mandays of employment created: 120 lakhs.

Thus, the implementation of the programme, on the whole, has been satisfactory.

In pursuance of the objective of providing full employment through productive programmes, during the next plan there will be greater emphasis on quick employment generating individual beneficiary schemes to benefit the weaker sections of the society. Intensive development of 25 blocks out of 42 blocks covered under D.P.A.P. in Madhya Pradesh is expected to be taken up during 1978-79. Outlay for each block for this purpose will be Rs. 5.00 lakhs out of which the Government of India will provide Rs. 4.00 lakhs and the State Government Rs. 1.00 lakh. These outlays will be utilised for intensifying such selected programmes suitable for the particular area which can generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, etc.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र की समस्या अकेले मध्य प्रदेश की ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश की समस्या है। प्रति वर्ष किसी न किसी क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ना है और चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या

प्रांतीय सरकारें हों बहुत बड़ी राशि राहत कार्य के लिये खर्च करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछूंगा कि क्या इस प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार किया गया है? यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार यह उचित समझती है कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार करें?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार किया गया है उसी का परिणाम है कि यह ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया डेवलपमेंट स्कीम हम चला रहे हैं और उस पर काफी धनराशि व्यय कर रहे हैं। इसलिये कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता कि हम नये सिरे से राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न समझ कर विचार करें।

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : मंत्री जी कह रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश का उदाहरण बताता हूँ, मैंने प्रश्न किया कि क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश में प्रायः सूखाग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में बनाई गई योजना से संतुष्ट है? हमारे मंत्री महोदय न यह जवाब दिया है कि इस तरह कुल मिला कर कार्यक्रम का कार्यान्वयन संतोखजनक रहा है। उधर अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लिये मूल पांचवीं योजना हेतु 24.80 करोड़ रुपये के कार्यक्रम परिव्यय की परिकल्पना की गयी थी। और अभी जनवरी, 1978 के अन्त तक...

MR. SPEAKER : Do not read out the whole thing. Put your question.

श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि इससे कैसे संतुष्टी है? और इस समस्या को कितना महत्व दिया जा रहा है? अध्यक्ष महोदय केवल चरागाह बना देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं उसी इलाके का रहने वाला हूँ जहाँ प्रति वर्ष सूखा पड़ता है। तो क्या उस एरिया के लिये कोई निश्चित

सिचाई योजना लिफ्ट इरीगेशन या ट्यूब वेल की है? मैंने पूछा था क्या आपके पास छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कोई योजना है? आपने कोई इसका जवान नहीं दिया। यह राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है, प्रति वर्ष करोड़ों रु० सरकार खर्च करती है। तो क्या आप आवश्यक नहीं समझते कि वहां के लिये कोई निश्चित सिचाई योजना ट्यूब वेल, लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की मोचे?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह 24 करोड़ रु० व्यय किये जाने का जो लक्ष्य था यह 5 वर्षों का था, उसमें से एक वर्ष तो छोड़ दिया गया। यह जो चौथा वर्ष अभी तक चला है उसमें भी सिर्फ दिसम्बर तक का शायद हिसाब है। पिछले दो महीने अभी बाकी है। प्रायः यह होता है कि खर्च पहले हो जाता है और उसकी अकाउंटिंग आखिरी दो महीनों में होती है इसलिये व्यय कुछ कम जरूर दिखाई देता है। लेकिन वास्तव में पिछले वर्ष 1977-78 में जो धनराशि रखी गई थी वह प्रायः पूरी की पूरी व्यय हुई है। इसके अनिश्चित यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सिचाई का कार्यक्रम विशेष रूप से लिया गया था। जो यह धनराशि 24 करोड़ की थी उसमें से करीब दो तिहाई हिस्सा केवल सिचाई के लिये था और उसका यूटिलाइजेशन ठीक हुआ है क्योंकि 13 करोड़ 46 लाख का अलोटमेंट था उसमें से 11 करोड़ 32 लाख का यूटिलाइजेशन सिर्फ दिसम्बर के अन्त तक हो गया है। तो इस प्रकार से इरीगेशन की ओर विशेष ध्यान है। अब रहा कि समस्याएँ इस देश में बहुत हैं और उन सब को एक साथ नहीं मुलझाया जा सकता है। हमारा प्रयत्न यह जरूर है कि हम अधिक से अधिक समस्याओं को मुलझाएँ साथ ही मैं इतना और मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि पिछले सालों में जिस गति से और जिस लगन के साथ काम होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ है, उसमें कुछ

इम्प्रूवमेंट की गुंजाइश है और हम उस इम्प्रूवमेंट को लाने के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है और यह समस्या किसी एक प्रान्त की नहीं है बल्कि हर प्रान्त में हर वर्ष कहीं न कहीं हो जाती है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप अगले दो, तीन सालों के अन्दर कोई ऐसा समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहते हैं जिससे सिचाई की समस्या हल हो जाये और अगले 2, 3, 4 सालों में सिचाई समस्या का समाधान हो जाये?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी योजना के अनुसार अगले पांच सालों में 17 मिलियन हेक्टर में सिचाई की व्यवस्था की जाने वाली है। हमारी उत्सुकता इस बात से आंकी जा सकती है कि कितना बल दे रहे हैं सिचाई कार्यक्रम पर। पिछले 25 वर्ष में केवल 23, 24 मिलियन हेक्टर भूमि की सिचाई हुई है, जब कि हम अगले पांच सालों में 17 मिलियन हेक्टर में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं।

श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से कृषि और सिचाई मंत्रियों का कोई सम्मेलन बुलायेंगे और कोई ऐसी सुनिश्चित योजना बनायेंगे कि वर्षानुवर्ष क्रम में अमुक क्षेत्र में इतनी सिचाई की भूमि को अपनी लपेट में ले सकेंगे? क्या इस प्रकार के लक्ष्य निर्धारित कर इस सदन को अवगत करायेंगे?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : प्रश्न केवल मध्य प्रदेश के लिये हैं, परन्तु यदि हिदायत होगी तो इससे सदन को अवगत कराया जा सकता है

SHRI DWARIKADAS PATEL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is continuing the DPAP scheme in the Sixth Plan or not? Is there any change proposed in this scheme?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, a number of programmes which had almost the same content are proposed to be merged into one kind of programme. The DPAP, the Small Farmers' Programme and the Command Area Development, all these may be merged into one and at least in 2000 blocks intensive work will be taken up mainly with a view to provide full employment in those blocks.

दिल्ली में निर्माणों का गिराया जाना

***557. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस तथा अन्य पुलिस दस्तों द्वारा विगत 3 मार्च को यमुना पार की खुरेजी और पालम आदि अनेक कालोनियों के अवैध निर्माण को जबरदस्ती उखाड़ फेंका गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी झोंपड़ियां उखाड़ी गयी हैं तथा उन उजाड़े हुए लोगों को कहाँ और कैसे बसाया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि खुरेजी के निकट शास्त्री नगर में छः स्थानों पर 3-3-1978 को मकान गिराये गये ।

(ख) झोंपड़ियां नहीं गिराई गई । दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अनधिकृत निर्माणों को गिराया गया । ऐसे मामलों में कोई वैकल्पिक वास नहीं दिया जाता ।

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : 2 साल पहले श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और उनके पुत्र संजय गांधी को भी दिल्ली को व्यूटीफाई करने के लिये दिल्ली में झोंपड़ियां उजाड़ने की सनक सवार हुई थी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शास्त्री नगर में जिन 6 जगहों पर मकान गिराये गये, वहाँ कुल कितने मकान गिराये गये ? मकान गिराने के लिये कितने वुलडोज़र और कितने सी० आर० पी० के जवान वहाँ लगाये गये ? इसकी प्रीवियस सेंक्शन ली गई थी या नहीं ? यदि नहीं ली गई थी तो इन मकानों को बनने क्यों दिया गया, जो आज गिराने की ज़रूरत पड़ी ? मैं मंत्री जी से इन सवालों का जवाब चाहता हूँ ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : इन 6 जगहों में से 4 जगहों पर तामीर जारी थी । दो जगहों पर जहाँ तामीर जारी नज़र नहीं आती थी, लेकिन वहाँ सामान पड़ा हुआ था । इसलिए यह समझा जाता था कि छहों जगहों पर तामीर जारी है ।

श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : तामीर हम नहीं समझ रहे हैं ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : तामीर यानी निर्माण जारी है । झोंपड़ियों का सवाल नहीं है । सी० आर० पी० ने डिमालीशन में कोई हिस्सा नहीं लिया, यह सिर्फ़ म्युनिसिपल कार्पोरेशन के स्टाफ़ ने किया है । उसकी तारीखें मैं अर्ज़ कर देता हूँ ।

पटपड़गंज रोड पर जहाँ कोई मजदूर और राज काम नहीं कर रहे थे, वहाँ ब्रिक्स और मोटार पड़ा हुआ था । उनको 27-12-77 को शो-काज़ नोटिस दिया गया, उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया । उसके बाद 2-1-78 को डिमालीशन नोटिस दिया गया, उसका भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया । इसके बाद

10-1-78 को डिमालीशन आर्डर पास किया गया और 3 मार्च तक भी इनका कोई जवाब नहीं पहुँचा तो डिमालीशन की गई।

दूसरे शास्त्री नगर में एक जगह एक मैसन और एक बेलदार काम कर रहे थे, वहाँ भी झोंपड़ी नहीं थी बल्कि 2 रूम और किचन थे। पटपड़गंज में जो डिमालीशन हुई, उसमें सिर्फ एक शैड था।

इनको 13-12-77 को शो-काज नोटिस दिया गया कोई जवाब नहीं आया। 19-12-77 को डिमालीशन नोटिस दिया गया, कोई जवाब नहीं आया, फिर 27-12-77 को डिमालीशन आर्डर दिया गया, उसका भी जवाब नहीं आया। 3 मार्च को इसका डिमालीशन हुआ। इस बीच में भी कोई जवाब नहीं आया। इसी तरह की तफसील छहों जगहों की है।

एक जगह एक शैड गिराया गया, दूसरी जगह 2 कमरे और एक किचन गिराया गया, तीसरी जगह गली नं० 3, आराम पार्क शास्त्री नगर में एक किचन और एक स्टोर गिराया गया, चौथी जगह एक कमरा, नीमर नाला, शास्त्री नगर में, पांचवीं जगह सिर्फ एक बाउंडरी वाल गिराई गई और छठी जगह वलम फार टू रूम इन सरोजनी पार्क गिराये गये :

श्री विनायक प्रशाद यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो शैड गिराया गया है, उस में कौन लोग रहते थे और शैड गिराने के बाद वे कहा चले गये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह बात मेरे इल्म में नहीं है।

श्री राम कुमार बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पहले उन लोगों को नोटिस दिया गया और फिर मकान गिराये गये। उन के जवाब से यह सिद्ध होता है कि जैसे

वह भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जो का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने व्याख्या की है कि इतने मकान गिराये गये, इतने कमरे थे, आदि। मैं उन से साफ रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो मकान गिराये गये, क्या वह उचित था। क्या उन्हें व्यक्तिगत रंजिश की वजह से गिराया गया था ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : ये छहों के छहों मकान जो गिराये गये, वे सब अनएथा राइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन थे।

श्री राम विनास पासवान : वास्तव में एक रूम या दो रूम को झोंपड़ी ही कहा जाता है। उस को मकान का दर्जा दे दिया जाये, तो वह दूसरी बात है। मकान का मतलब यह है कि उम में रहने वालों को सब सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों। लेकिन एक रूम और किचन या शैड को झोंपड़ी ही कहना चाहिये। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे यहां झोंपड़ी को भी मकान कहा जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी के दौरान बहुत सी झोंपड़ियों को उजाड़ा गया था, और आज भी मकानों को तोड़ा जा रहा है, इन दोनों की नेचर में अन्तर क्या है। भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली नगरी में भी असंख्य लोग जानवरों और कीड़े-मकौड़ों की तरह जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने लोगों को उजाड़ कर जमुना-पार बसाया था। उन लोगों को जहाँ बसाया गया है, वहाँ उन लोगों को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। उन्हें सिर्फ 7 - 3 फीट जगह दी गई है, मगर बिजली, पानी, रोड और पाखाने आदि की कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अभी भी जो लाखों लोग प्लेटफार्म और सड़कों पर सोते हैं और जीवन बसर करते हैं, क्या उन को निकट भविष्य में बसाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है।

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go out of the question. This is completely outside.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question about the previous re-settlement does not relate to this; and I can hardly compare.

अगर माननीय सदस्य बतायें कि किसी पर्टिकुलर डेमोलीशन और इमर्जेंसी के दौरान हुए फलां डेमोलीशन में क्या फर्क है, तो मैं बता सकता हूं। इमर्जेंसी नाजायज़ और गैर-कानूनी डेमोलीशन हुए थे, जबकि ये अनएथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन थे, जिन को गिराना गैर-कानूनी नहीं है। एक फर्क तो यह है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि बेघरों बसाने के लिए क्या किया गया है। हालांकि इसका सवाल से सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में मकान बनाने का हमारा जो त्रैश प्रोग्राम है, उस में यह टारगेट रखा गया है कि एक साल में 40,000 मकान बनाए जायेंगे।

Book Piracy

*559. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are organised gangs in the country which indulge in book piracy by printing and selling popular foreign publications in unauthorised manner;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the magnitude of the problem; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop the menace?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAPCHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Is the Government aware that some foreign pornographic literature is brought into this country, and is openly sold on

the pavements of metropolitan towns, and even in some established bookshops? Does Government propose to take some steps to stop the sale of this literature, and is the Government aware that this cheap, blue literature is creating a very bad impression on the young minds of our students? Is the Government thinking of evolving some mechanism by which, on the one hand the sale of this literature is stopped, and on the other, first-class foreign literature is available at a cheap price to our readers and to our young men?

DR. PRATAPCHANDRA CHUNDER: The question was about organised gangs indulging in piracy regarding foreign books. To that my answer is that the Government is aware that there are some cases of such piracy and, for that purpose, we have sought the help of the Federation of Indian Publishers to see that these things are not done. But, generally, under the existing law of 1957, it is the copy-right owners who can take steps, civil or criminal. Government directly has nothing to do. But the hon. Member, I respectfully submit, has gone beyond the scope of the question. He says that certain cheap publications are being sold in the market, and they are having deleterious effect on the minds of the young people. About that I can make enquiries. Beyond that, I cannot say anything.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: For the first part, the question was within the scope of this piracy of books. Books have been taken from foreign countries and published here. He said it is not within the scope but he will make enquiries to see whether it is so. The second part of the question is whether Government is aware of this piracy and, if so, whether there is any possibility of having some Government agencies, which will channelise the foreign publications, so that they are available at cheap rates, at reasonable rates, to the reader. Today, a large number of foreign literature is available but at prohibitive prices, and the readers are being fleeced. Is there any scheme in the mind of the Government to channelise first class foreign literature?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different question.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: About checks, the customs actually do check the import of bulk literature, because it is not allowed by the general customs regulations prevalent in this country. Then about the availability to better type of books, we have various cultural agreements through which better types of books are printed or made avail-

able here. For instance, many Soviet books are printed here under the cultural exchange programmes. Special commissions are set up, like the Indo-Soviet Commission. Then again, many American books are also published here under such arrangement, under the Indo-US Commission. Then the ELBS (English Language Book Series) publish a series of cheap and very useful books that are used by a large number of students.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The hon. Minister was pleased to inform the House that piracy is not at all an offence. I want to inform the Minister that piracy is an offence under the international law in every country. It is not only an offence under the international law, but it is an anti-national activity. So, I want such anti-national publications to be seized by the police from the publishing houses, institutions or authors who are indulging in it. If such books are available in the Indian market, they should be seized by the police. Has the Minister taken any action through the police?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Under the copyright law, piracy relates to the infringement of the copyrights, and the owners can take steps under the existing copyright law. Government, of its own, does not have that power to do so. In every case, an injunction may be obtained or criminal proceedings can be initiated by the owners and then only the police can take steps to seize the material and, if necessary, destroy the material also.

Demand for Dissolving State Inter-University Boards

*561. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand that State Inter-University Boards should be dissolved so that the Universities may function without any interference from outside agencies;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal;

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) Government are not aware of any demand for dissolution of the State Inter-University Boards, wherever they have been set up.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: In how many States the Inter-University Boards are functioning? What are its main functions? Is its functioning found useful and helpful to the Universities?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is only one State, Bihar, where the State Inter-University Board has been established in May, 1976. The functions of the Board are large in number, but generally its main purpose is to develop the universities of the State, raise their standard of research and improve the standard of different examinations. There is a long list here. In a few other States there is no formal Board, but some informal co-ordination committees have been set up. For instance, in Maharashtra there is a Joint Board of Vice-Chancellors functioning for the purpose of looking after the management of universities, but it has no statutory authority. Similarly, there is a consultative committee of Vice-Chancellors in Kerala. The Vice-Chancellors in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and U.P. sometimes convene meetings for discussing common problems. The four Southern States, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, convene similar conferences.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that recently some MLAs in Bihar submitted a memorandum to Government urging the recall of the Inter-University Board to save the universities from interference and undue influence, and if so, the reactions of the Government thereto.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This particular Act was promulgated during the emergency and there has been some criticism of this Act. We have unofficially learnt from the Bihar authorities that the matter is under their consideration.

श्री उपरसेन : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है खास तौर से

उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत से विश्वविद्यालयों के चांसलर राज्यपाल बनाए गए हैं और उनमें से अधिकांश शिक्षा में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं रखते इसलिए विश्वविद्यालयों की शिक्षा में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाने के लिए क्या मंत्री जी इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि राज्यपाल जो पदेन चांसलर बन जाते हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: That question has nothing to do with this. This is a different question, about the Inter-University Board.

Indian Citizenship to Sindhi Refugees

*562. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 943 on the 27th February, 1978 regarding refugees from Sindh during Indo-Pak War and state:

(a) reasons why only 988 out of 5785 refugees who migrated from Sindh area during the 1965 war have been granted Indian citizenship so far;

(b) the details of the rehabilitation facilities provided so far to these refugees; and

(c) the prescribed scales of granting rehabilitation facilities to refugees mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 943 and how are these prescribed scales compatible with minimum living conditions?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) भारतीय नागरिकता अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाए नियमों के अधीन आवेदकों को भारतीय नागरिकता दिए जाने के लिए सम्बन्धित जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को प्रार्थना पत्र भेजने होते हैं और जिन्होंने नागरिकता के लिए अपने आवेदन दिए थे उन पर विचार किया गया था ।

(ख) 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के कारण जो विस्थापित व्यक्ति सिन्ध से राजस्थान में आ गए थे उन्हें 6,04,395/- रुपये तक ग्रामीण ऋण और 56,500/- रुपये तक व्यवसाय ऋण दिए गए थे ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

इन शरणार्थियों के लिए पुनर्वास सुविधाओं के निर्धारित पैमाने इस प्रकार हैं :—

I. की खरीद के लिए

(i) अोजार	.	.	.	.	.	200/- रुपये
(ii) बीज और उर्वरक	.	.	.	.	.	175/- रुपये
(iii) बैल	.	.	.	.	.	800/- रुपये

II. सहायक व्यवसाय

(मुर्गीपालन / बैलगाड़ी और/ अथवा एक दुधारु पशु के लिए) 300 रुपये

III. लघु व्यापार ऋण

(i) फेरीवाले	.	.	.	.	.	200/- रुपये
(ii) दस्तकार	.	.	.	.	.	300/- रुपये

IV. उच्च व्यवसाय ऋण

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| (i) चाय के स्टाल वालों के लिए | . | . | . | 1000/- रुपये |
| (ii) व्यापारी : दुकानदार | . | . | . | 5000/- रुपये |

V. व्यवसाय ऋण

5000/- रुपये

VI. मकान निर्माण

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|---|--------------|
| (i) कच्चा मकान | . | . | . | 2000/- रुपये |
| (ii) पक्का मकान | . | . | . | 6000/- रुपये |

VII. भरण-पोषण—राजस्थान में सभी विस्थापित व्यक्ति कृषक परिवारों के लिए 210/- रुपये से 525/- रुपये तक ।

गैर-कृषक परिवारों के लिए 90/- रुपये से 225/- रुपये तक ।

ये वही दरें हैं जो भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए अन्य विस्थापित व्यक्तियों या 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के कारण विस्थापित हुए व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें जम्मू और कश्मीर में बसाया गया है, अथवा वर्मा और श्रीलंका से आए प्रत्यावासियों के लिए स्वीकार्य हैं । यह दरें उस समय की न्यूनतम जीवन यापन सम्बन्धी अवस्था के बारे में सरकार द्वारा उचित रूप से विचार करने के पश्चात् निश्चित की गई थी ।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1965 में 5785 शरणार्थी आये थे जिनके 13 वर्ष के बाद वापिस जाने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है । उनमें से केवल 988 को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है । माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा है कि जो लोग एप्लाई करते हैं उन पर विचार किया जाता है तो मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने व्यक्तियों ने भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र दिए और उन पर विचार करने के पश्चात् कितने लोगों को रीजेक्ट कर दिया गया और उसका कारण क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रो (श्री मिर्कन्दर बख्त) : 988 लोगों को भारतीय नागरिकता दे दी गई है और 118 एप्लीकेशंस ऐसी हैं जो प्रोसेस हो रही हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: How many persons applied and how many were rejected?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We do not have that information just now.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : क्या मंत्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि जो लोग पाकिस्तान वापिस जा नहीं सकते, 13 वर्ष भारत में रहे, भारत पाक युद्ध में बहुत सी कुरबानियाँ कीं वे अगर एप्लाई करेंगे तो उनको भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की जायेगी इसके साथ ही उनको लोन्स भी नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं और न विजनेस करने दिया जा रहा है । चूँकि वे भारतीय नागरिक नहीं हैं इसलिए उनको इस प्रकार की सुविधायें नहीं मिल सकतीं । तो क्या लोन्स वगैरह की सुविधायें जो दूसरे भारतीय लोगों को मिलती हैं वही सुविधायें उनके एप्लाई करने पर उनको भी प्रदान की जायेंगी ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : नागरिकता प्रदान करने का सम्बन्ध तो इस मंत्रालय से नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि कोई भी हज़ारात जिनको मदद की ज़रूरत होगी और वे मांगेंगे तो उनको मिलेगी। लोन असिस्टेंट्स या फाइनेशियल असिस्टेंट्स के लिए किसी को मना नहीं किया गया है। मैं इतला के लिए माननीय सदस्य को बतला दूँ कि 75 बीघा फी फैमिली ज़मीन दी गई है। और कुल 86197 बीघे ज़मीन दी गई है। इस लिये उन को मदद तो दी गई है...

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या एक आदमी को 75 बीघे दी गई है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जी, 75 बीघे फी फैमिली।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या यह सही है कि अधिकांश शरणार्थी अभी भी कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं और जो लोग कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं उन पर अभी तक सरकार ने कितना रुपया व्यय किया है ? कैम्पों में सरकार का जो रुपया व्यय हुआ है, उस के आधार पर यदि सरकार उन के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था कर देती, तो इस से उन की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता था। जालौर जिले के भीनमाल स्थान पर छाछरा नाम का नगर बसाने की एक योजना थी, जिस से उन के गांव की स्मृति भी कायम रह सके—क्या उस योजना पर विचार किया गया है ? जिन अध्यापकों को सरकार ने प्रारम्भ में कुछ महायता दी थी, अब उस का रिकवर करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आप के पास सिफारिश की है कि इन शरणार्थियों को जो कुछ दिया गया है, जब तक उन का स्थायी पुनर्वास न हो जाय, वह उनसे वापस न ली जाय। इन शरणार्थियों में बहुत से डाक्टर्स हैं, इंजीनियर्स हैं, ऊँचे क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं, लेकिन वे लोग अपने देश में नौकरी नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उन के पास यहां की

नागरिकता नहीं है। इस लिये जो क्वालिफाइड लोग हैं, उन को नौकरी मिल सके, इस सम्बन्ध में आप ने तात्कालिक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है—इस सम्बन्ध में आप का क्या विचार है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : ग्रानरेबिल मेम्बर ने शरणार्थियों की कैटेगरीज़ को मिक्स-अप कर दिया है। जिस पार्टिकुलर कैटेगरी का जिक्र किया गया है, उन में से कोई शरणार्थियों के कैम्प में नहीं है।

Old Age Pension to Destitutes

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*563. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
DR. RAMJI SINGH :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme to pay old age pension to the destitutes, widows and orphans of the country;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) अनेक राज्य सरकारें पहले ही वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजनाएँ चला रही हैं। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार की सहायता दी जाती है।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: This question relates specifically to old age pension to those who are incapable of earning such as destitutes, widows and orphans. According to the answer, some of the States are giving something. I would like to know whether on an all-India basis the Government of India is going to prepare a scheme to give to these destitutes, orphans and widows old age pension or financial help to make their lives a little liveable. What are

the standards on which the State Governments are giving this pension and which are the States?

श्री घन्ना सिंह गुलशन : श्रीमानजी, यह विषय राज्य सरकारों का भी है, राज्य सरकारें पहले ही इस किस्म की सहायता दे रही हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र उन को मुझाव दे सकता है। राज्य सरकार के अलावा कुछ संस्थायें भी उन की सहायता करती हैं, जैसे पंजाब में अमृतसर जिले के तरनतारन स्थान पर भाई वीर सिंह वृद्ध घर है—वे लोग भी इन की सेवा कर देते हैं।

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: What is being done in Uttar Pradesh on this point and whether the Government is considering the scheme on these lines?

श्री घन्ना सिंह गुलशन : यह सेंटर का विषय ही नहीं है, यह राज्य सरकारों का विषय भी है।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): It is not the responsibility of the Central Government. It is the responsibility of the States.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The question related to the old age people but the hon. Member has mentioned orphans. Although orphans are looked after by the State Governments, the Central Government has schemes in respect of various States and we fix quota for help. For instance, a particular State may be allotted about 2000 cases of orphans and there, we are helping. Then also there is a provision of help for destitute women. This is also done with Central help. But the question is about old age pension. About that the Central Government has no such scheme. This is generally done by the State Governments.

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब निराश्रितों को वृद्धावस्था में मदद करने के लिए संविधान के निर्देशक तत्वों में बात कही गई है और जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में भी इस का संकेत है, और जब कि 7, 8 राज्यों की

सरकारें कुछ न कुछ ऐसे लोगों को दे रही हैं, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार सम्पूर्ण प्रदेशों में इस नियम को लागू करने के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बना कर कुछ न कुछ अनुदान अपनी तरफ से राज्य सरकारों को देने के लिए तैयार है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : यह बात सही नहीं है कि सिर्फ 7, 8 राज्य सरकारें मदद दे रही हैं। हमारे पास जो फैहरिस्त है, उस में पता चलता है कि कम से कम 14 प्रान्त सहायता दे रहे हैं और इसके अलावा 4 यूनियन टैरिटरीज में भी यह काम चल रहा है, लेकिन माननीय मित्र ने जो संविधान का सवाल उठाया है, तो संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में यह दिया हुआ है।

Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.

"The State shall within the limit of its economy capacity and development..."

अगर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर जाए, तो हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Since some of the State Governments are already following and implementing the old-age pension scheme and since it is a very important welfare scheme, will the Central Government consider at least implementing or adopting the scheme?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already explained that the State Governments are doing so. If the Central Government adopts it, then we will have to supplement it and more funds will be necessary for that purpose.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: From the reply of the hon. Minister, it is clear that the Central Government has no scheme for granting pension to destitutes, widows and orphans. Will the hon. Minister consider withdrawing the pension facilities to Members of Parliament and compensating these old-age people?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If the hon. Members are willing, that can be done.

श्री चतुर्भुज : राजस्थान सरकार अंधे, लूने, लंगड़े, अपंग और असहाय लोगों को कुछ सहायता दे रही है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कितना रुपया इस योजना के तहत दिया है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि यह बात आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरने पर ही हो सकती है । जब तक आर्थिक स्थिति न सुधरे, तब तक यह नहीं हो सकता ।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM : Our Tamil Nadu Government is implementing the scheme for the past 10 years. But due to lack of sufficient financial resources, we are not able to improve the scheme as we estimate. So, will the Central Government come forward to grant a large amount to the State Governments which are adopting and implementing this scheme?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I find from my notes that the Tamil Nadu Government is paying Rs. 20 per month to destitutes of 65 years of age and above with no means of livelihood and no relative bound by custom to support him and Rs. 60 per month in the case of physically and mentally handicapped people....

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking: Are you going to support them?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : If more funds are allocated for the Social Welfare Ministry, it can be considered.

Meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life

*565. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the decision taken at the recent meeting of the Indian Board of Wild Life ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to implement these decisions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b). The XIII Session of the Indian Board for Wild Life, the apex advisory body in the country for Wild life Conservation, was held on February 4, 1978 under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister, Shri H.M. Patel. Among other things, the main recommendations of the Board were that a National Policy on nature conservation and a strategy for its implementation should be formulated. It also urged that the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) may take urgent steps to set up a Central Land-Use Commission for formulating an overall land-use policy for the country within the framework of which a meaningful plan for the conservation of the country's natural resources could be prepared. The Board also made recommendations on the policy for export of its fauna and flora for 1978-79 with a view to ensuring that these resources were scientifically exploited and no over-exploitation takes place.

The minutes have been circulated to the members on March 28, 1978 and to the State Governments/Union Territories for follow up action. The necessary follow-up action will also now be taken by the Central Government.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement related to my question is not at all connected with questions and it is half-hearted work. My question was what were the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the Board for Wild Life and the steps being taken by the Government to implement those decisions? But nowhere I find the decisions of the Board in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister. Moreover, I have asked a question about wild life and the decisions of the Board. But here I find that, "among other things, the main recommendations of the Board were that a National Policy on nature conservation and a strategy for its implementation should be formulated."

MR. SPEAKER: I think there may be some mistake.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: "It also urged that the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation may take urgent steps to set up a Central Land-Use Commission

for formulating an overall land-use policy for the country within the framework of which a meaningful plan for the conservation of the country's natural resources could be prepared." In the part (b) it is stated that "the minutes have been circulated to the members"—I do not know which members, whether these minutes have been circulated to the Members of Parliament or which members. I have asked specifically the decisions of the Board, but he is circulating the minutes.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question is : (a) the decision taken at the recent meeting of the Indian Board of Wild Life; and (b) the steps being taken by Government to implement these decisions. The reply is short. I am reading it out. (a) & (b) : "The XIII Session of the Indian Board for Wild Life, the apex advisory body in the country for Wild Life Conservation, was held on February, 4, 1978 under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister, Shri H.M. Patel. Among other things, the main recommendations of the Board were that a National Policy on nature conservation and a strategy for its implementation should be formulated. It also urged that the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation may take urgent steps to set up a Central Land-Use Commission—This was the recommendation of the Board—for formulating an overall land-use policy for the country within the framework of which a meaningful plan for the conservation of the country's natural resources could be prepared." This was the recommendation. "The Board also made recommendations on the policy for export of its fauna and flora for 1978-79 with a view to ensuring that these resources were scientifically exploited and no over-exploitation takes place."

The minutes have been circulated to the members of the Board—because the minutes go to the Board and members approve them—on March 28, 1978 and to the State Governments/Union Territories for follow up action. The necessary follow-up action will also now be taken by the Central Government."

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has agreed that the recommendations of the Board were that a National Policy on nature conservation and a strategy for its implementation should be formulated. In future they are going to formulate it. My question was: what are the decisions of the Board? There are no decisions at all.

MR. SPEAKER: They are the only decisions.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This is the general policy and also they have asked the State Governments as well as the Union Territories to implement the same. Moreover, my supplementary question is that the Board also made recommendations on the policy for export of its fauna and flora for 1978-79 with a view to ensuring that these resources were scientifically exploited and no over-exploitation takes place. But in the last week, the export of monkeys had been banned by this Government. I want to know whether this is due to the recommendation of the Board. As you know very well, the export is being used for the scientific advancement of the human beings resources and other things. I want to know what is the necessity felt by the Government to ban such an export from our country to other countries.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I could not follow it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why have you banned the export of monkeys?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are many considerations for that also.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it was in pursuance of the recommendations of the Board.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Not necessarily for that because they have made a general recommendations. But there are many other views on the export of monkeys. This was being considered and the decision was taken that there should be a ban.

Literacy Among Scheduled Tribes

*566. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of literate persons among the Scheduled Tribes is very low;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many schools and colleges are being run by Government in the Scheduled Tribes areas;

(d) the total number of students in schools and colleges studying there; and

(e) what specific steps Government proposed to take to educate the children belonging to Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Total number of Scheduled Tribe students in schools and colleges for the year 1972-73 is given in the enclosed statement. They are studying in institutions all over the country.

(e) Under the new approach of formulating separate Sub-Plans for concentrated tribal areas from the Fifth Plan period, preparation of Integrated Tribal Development Projects have been initiated. The programmes in these Projects include, *inter alia*, schemes for strengthening of administration, incentives, mid-day meals, free supply of text books and stationery, hostel facilities, Ashram schools, scholarships and special efforts towards Non-Formal Education.

Statement

Literacy rate among all communities and Scheduled Tribe population, 1971 census

(including 0-4 age-group)

State/Union Territory	All Communities			Scheduled Tribes		
	All Persons	Males	Females	All Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
INDIA	29·45	39·45	18·69	*11·30	17·63	4·85
STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	24·57	33·18	15·75	5·34	8·47	2·13
Assam	28·15	36·68	18·63	20·67	29·78	11·19
Bihar	19·94	30·64	8·72	11·64	18·45	4·85
Gujarat	35·79	46·11	24·75	14·12	21·83	6·15
Haryana	26·89	37·29	14·89	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	31·96	43·19	20·23	15·89	26·25	5·53
Jammu & Kashmir	18·58	26·75	9·28	..	..	..
Kerala	60·42	66·62	54·31	25·72	32·01	19·40
Madhya Pradesh	22·14	32·70	10·92	7·62	13·05	2·18
Maharashtra	39·18	51·04	26·43	11·74	19·06	4·21
Manipur	32·91	46·04	19·53	28·71	38·64	18·87
Meghalaya	29·49	34·12	24·56	26·45	30·11	22·79
Mysore (Karnataka)	31·52	41·62	20·97	14·85	21·71	7·67
Nagaland	27·40	35·02	18·65	24·01	30·17	17·68
Orissa	26·18	38·29	13·92	9·46	16·38	2·58
Punjab	33·67	40·38	25·90	..	..	..
Rajasthan	19·07	28·74	8·46	6·47	12·03	0·49

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Sikkim . . .	17' 74	25' 37	8' 90	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu . . .	39' 46	51' 78	26' 86	9' 02	13' 34	4' 48
Tripura . . .	30' 98	40' 20	21' 19	15' 03	23' 60	6' 04
Uttar Pradesh . . .	21' 70	31' 50	10' 55	14' 59	22' 51	5' 58
West Bengal . . .	33' 20	42' 81	22' 42	8' 92	14' 49	3' 09
UNION TERRITORIES						
A. & N. Islands . . .	43' 59	51' 64	31' 11	*17' 85	24' 14	11' 17
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	11' 29	17' 82	3' 71	5' 20	8' 72	1' 70
Chandigarh . . .	61' 56	66' 97	54' 35	..	..	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	14' 97	22' 15	7' 84	8' 90	15' 30	2' 59
Delhi . . .	56' 61	63' 71	47' 75	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	44' 75	54' 31	35' 09	12' 73	20' 33	5' 08
L.M. & A. Islands . . .	43' 66	56' 48	30' 56	41' 37	54' 06	28' 94
Mizoram . . .	53' 79	60' 49	46' 71	53' 49	60' 24	46' 8
Pondicherry . . .	46' 02	57' 29	34' 62	..	..	..

Note : * The figures for India and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are exclusive of the Jarawas and Sentinelese tribes of those Islands. These tribesmen could not be contacted and hence no information pertaining to them could be collected at the 1971 census.

No. of Scheduled Tribes Students on rolls by type of institutions, 1972-73

S. No.	Type of Institution	No. on Rolls		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Pre-Primary Schools . . .	8,915	8,762	17,677
2	Primary/Junior Basic Schools . . .	18,79,021	8,37,857	27,16,878
3	Middle/Senior Basic Schools . . .	5,77,591	2,44,546	8,22,137
4	High/Higher Secondary Schools . . .	2,71,030	82,169	3,53,199
5	Vocational Schools . . .	4,607	1,943	6,550
6	Special Education Schools . . .	586	66	652
7	Other Educational Schools . . .	33,171	10,532	43,703
8	Total (Schools) . . .	27,74,921	11,85,875	29,60,796
9	College for General Education . . .	35,355	7,010	42,365
10	College for Professional & other Education . . .	9,889	2,023	11,912
11	Universities (Etc.) . . .	1,038	270	1,308
12	Total (Colleges & Universities) . . .	46,282	9,303	55,585
GRAND TOTAL . . .		28,21,203	11,95,178	40,16,38

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I want to invite your kind attention to part (c) of my question where I have asked: 'how many schools and colleges are being run by Government in the Scheduled Tribes areas'. I wanted to know the number of schools and colleges in those areas. I know that students are studying everywhere. Why is he not giving answer to this part of my question?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : This relates to the State Governments also. It had not been possible to collect the information. If the Member insists, I will collect the information and place it on the Table.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, I seek your protection. This is a very serious matter. If the Minister cannot collect this information about the number of colleges and schools in those areas, really I do not know what I should say; I do not want to comment.

Secondly, he has given the figures for the year 1972-73. I have asked for the current figures. What is the idea of giving the figures for the period six years ago. I want the present figures. The whole question has not been replied to. My submission is that there is hardly any college in those areas. This is a class which is the most neglected and most exploited. I wanted to ask certain questions. There has been no reply. Either you postpone this....

MR. SPEAKER : He says that he will get the information and place it on the Table of the House. You may ask your supplementaries.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The population of Scheduled Tribes in the country is about six crores. If you see the statement, you will find this. The total number of college students in 1972-73 was 1,11,170 only and out of that, the number of girl students was only 18,606. This is a clear indication of what we have done for the Scheduled Tribes in the last 30 year. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will advise the State Governments suitably or whether the Centre will, on its own initiative, provide free education to the student of the Scheduled Tribes. Either you recommend to the State Governments or provide funds to them. Secondly, some special coaching facilities should be provided for those students so that they may be selected for I.A.S. or P.C.S.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : I fully agree with the hon. Member in relation to the concern he feels for the

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. We are conscious of this fact. It is true that, according to the latest figures that are available, the percentage is very low. That is why we are trying to improve the position by setting up integrated tribal development projects. Certainly the matter will be taken up. In fact, now in many institutions special coaching is given. I can give you this information that, in IITs, there are many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who cannot keep themselves up with the general average students in these institutions. For them special coaching is provided. Certainly, this matter is being looked into for the purpose of improving the educational standards of these students.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked whether you are going to give free education.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : It is free in most of the places, up to certain stages. That depends on

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I asked up to M.A. Final.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : So far as that is concerned, there is no general free studentship, but a large number of special scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. Certain special rules have been formulated and a large number of rules are here. But I will not waste the time of the House: if the Hon. Member wants to look into these, I can supply them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am glad the Minister realises the seriousness of this question and this problem. Perhaps this is a most serious one. I went to Andamans only a month back and there the position of the tribal population—he has excluded that population—is such that they cannot recognise even a cycle. They have not seen a cycle; that is the position there. If you see the figures in Andhra the percentage of literacy is 5%, in Kerala it is 25%, in Madhya Pradesh it is 7%, in Maharashtra it is 11% and in West Bengal it is 8%. So, the position is very bad. Therefore, may I know from the Minister what special steps he proposes to take to see that proper education is given to the Scheduled Castes people in this current year? Secondly, will he appoint a Committee of Members of Parliament to see that proper education is given to these tribes?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRACHUNDER : The Scheduled Castes and Tribes matters are looked after by the Home Minister.

The Home Ministry invited representatives of the Education Ministry only recently and a team has gone out to different Scheduled Tribes areas to look into the educational condition of these people, and certain definite steps are going to be taken. One such step is integrated tribal development projects. The two Ministries are working together so that they may improve this scheme.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the Committee? I asked whether he will set up a Committee of Members of Parliament for the education of the tribals.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I submit it is not necessary because we are aware of the position and we are taking steps in this matter.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 3

Shopping Complex near Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

S.N.Q. 3. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious financial irregularities and illegalities have been found in the construction of Shopping Complex near Connaught Circus, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Certain irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government which are under examination. No final conclusions have yet been reached.

(b) (i) Tenders were not invited for the award of consultancy.

(ii) The award of contracts was motivated by dishonest considerations; and

(iii) The provisions of the Master Plan and the Delhi Urban Act Commission Act have been violated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In view of the observations made by the Hon. Minister—in view of what he has stated, and in this context—may I ask whether it is not a fact that Government's Rs. 2 crores were squandered and a good part of it pocketed? The persons involved were Pradhan Ghosh and associates, contractor of Sanjay Gandhi's Maruti.

The involved first persons are Mrs. Vidya Bahan Shah, the then President of N.D.M.C., Shri V. S. Ailawadi, Member-Secretary, N.D.M.C. during emergency, Shri Vasudev, Chief Architect, Shri V. P. Chetal, Financial Adviser, Shri M. P. Sachdeva, Chief Engineer, Electrical, Shri S. S. Goyal.

The Minister said that for consultancy no tenders were called. But, for most of the profitable works like water-proofing miscellaneous civil works, sanitary and water supplies, and air-conditioning—for the whole thing—no tender was called. Specifications were altered and no proper project report was prepared prior to the work.

A lobby of officials in the Ministry of Works and Housing who aided and abetted this during the Emergency are now trying to suppress the whole thing, to weaken the whole thing. According to the Area Development Committee & according to the Master Plan, it should have been a green area and an underground parking space for 1400 cars, as there is inadequate parking area in Connaught Place. The Canara Bank was pressurised to give advance, but they refused to advance any money after the Emergency was over. Finally, the whole thing landed on Delhi Administration because of Shri Navin Chawla, Shri Hira Singh etc. and it was got cleared by the Delhi Administration. Further, this project needed approval of the Urban Arts Commission, but this was also not done. There was a hollow slogan and bluff that this was being done for helping the weaker section of shopkeepers. Now, the fact is that the shopkeepers from Janpath and Yusuf Sarai area are refusing to go, because I am told, the rent for each shop works out to Rs. 1500 on account of the whole complex being airconditioned. Nobody is willing to go there. There are serious charges of misappropriation of funds. It has spoiled the landscape in this area and has created problems of traffic congestion.

I would like to know from the Minister, when did the enquiry start. Has the report been received by the Government or not? If it has been received, on what date? What action has been taken so far on the same and whether the involved officers have been suspended? If not, the reasons therefor?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : The position is that initially the enquiry was entrusted in June 1977 to Shri M.W.K.

Yusufzai but later on, it was transferred to Shri D. K. Das, Chairman, Urban Land Tribunal, Delhi in October, 1977. There are certain findings of Shri Das, most of which have been enumerated by our hon. friend there. They have been found....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why don't you tell us ?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : I will repeat them, if you like.

Shri Das had first discovered that there was a lot of financial impropriety in not floating tenders, calling for tenders and giving the work to Messrs. Pradhan Ghosh and Associates, who, he found were connected with Maruti Ltd. He also found that the project was taken up for giving undue and substantial financial benefits to Messrs. Pradhan Ghosh and Associates. He said :

"My considered view is that it was really a project of Messrs. Pradhan Ghosh and Associates which has been now executed by hook or by crook by the N.D.M.C. at a cost of more than Rs. 200 crores of public money. This firm had also worked for Messrs. Maruti Ltd.

In the matter of appointment of contractors also, in almost all cases of award of major contracts, like the water proofing and structural work, the civil work relating to...., the facts were twisted and even specifications altered or so interpreted by the Consultants as to make them unduly favourable to certain parties or unreasonably harsh to others. According to Shri Das most of the awards of contracts were motivated by dishonest consideration".

The provisions of Master Plan and Delhi Urban Art Commission Act have been violated".

When the Delhi Urban Art Commission was approached in January, 1977, whereas the project had been approved in June, 1976, it observed that since the N.D.M.C. had already started the construction and development work, without any reference to the Commission, it 'decided not to scrutinise the project in view of the futility' of any such exercise.

There are other things also. About the names, I will say only this much that except the name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi the rest of the names which have been mentioned by our hon. friend have been mentioned in the Das report. The only

slanting reference to Shri Sanjay^A Gandhi, is in relation to the contractor being connected to Messrs. Maruti Ltd.

About the permission for change of land use, at a very late date, an application was made to the D.D.A., but the D.D.A. has not said anything regarding giving permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Hon. Minister has missed this part of my question, perhaps, not deliberately. What action has been taken against those officers against whom the allegations were made and the charges have been proved ? Why have they not been suspended ? Why has the action not been hastened ? This project involved a sum of Rs. 2 crores and the whole thing was thought of to make money for Sanjay Gandhi and Messrs. Pradhan Ghosh and Associates. Why action has not been taken against those officers who aided and abetted in this matter ?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : For the simple reason that the Delhi Administration have opined that a further inquiry under the Criminal Law is necessary to ascertain the compulsions under which the Committee was functioning and to ascertain the facts and to determine the criminal liability, if any. The Delhi Administration have addressed the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard on 15/16th February, 1978.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How many of the officers who are now examining the report in the Ministry were there in the same Ministry during Emergency ?

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : I am sorry. I cannot give you all these details just now. I will require notice for that.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जो रिपोर्ट बताई है, वह बहुत डमजिंग है।

It is a clear case of fraud and misappropriation. Once the person concerned has clearly stated that it is motivated, may I know from the hon.

Minister, why can't you straightway suspend the officers concerned? Secondly, will you hand over all the enquiry to the CBI immediately so that the evidence may not be destroyed? Why do you want to go through the Home Ministry, Delhi Administration etc?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have answered both these questions earlier. The case has gone to the Home Ministry for deciding further action.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: When it is proved that it was all motivated, why have the officers not been suspended? Why is it not directly handed over to CBI?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered that in reply to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's question. He said that the matter was under consideration.

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अभी मंत्री महोदय, ने रिपोर्ट में से काफ़ी लम्बा विवरण दिया है। इस रिपोर्ट के बाद किसी को भी कोई शक नहीं रह जाता है कि इस में बहुत बड़ा गोलमाल हुआ है, वह बड़ा भारी स्कैंडल है। यह इम्प्रेशन जा रहा है कि इन स्कैंडल में जो लोग इनवाल्ड हैं, एक साल बीत जाने के बाद भी अभी तक उन्हें कोई सजा नहीं मिल सकी है और वे स्ट्राक-फ्री जा रहे हैं....

MR. SPEAKER : It is the same question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : One year has passed and no action has been taken. These officers are getting promotions etc. For what are we here? We represent about five lakhs of voters. We are entitled to know. The Minister is supposed to take action. (interruptions)

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बाद भी, उस में जिन लोगों को कनडेम कर दिया गया है, उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होने में जो देर हो रही है, उस की वजह से यह इम्प्रेशन जा रहा है कि उन जब लोगों को एक तरह बचाया जा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या रुकावट है कि जिन जिन लोगों के खिलाफ इस तरह के बिल्कुल क्लीयर चार्जज लगाये गये हैं, उन के खिलाफ केसिज रजिस्टर कराये जायें और उस के बाद उन के खिलाफ ज़रूरी कार्यवाही की जाये। और सस्पेंशन तो कोई पनिशमेंट नहीं है। केसिज रजिस्टर कराने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर फ़रद एन-क्वायरी कराई गई, तो होम मिनिस्ट्री में और दूसरी जगहों में वही लोग बैठे हैं। वे सब मिल कर एक दूसरे को बचाने का काम कर रहे हैं। इस तरह कमीशन बैठाने का काम बिल्कुल फ़िज़ूल होता जा रहा है।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : किसी केस का प्रासीक्यूशन करने के लिए जिस किस्म के एविडेंस की ज़रूरत होती है, वह ज़बान से अनहदा होता है। अगर जाती तो पर कोई इत्तिला भी हो, तब भी केस को प्रासीक्यूट करने के लिए और किस्म के एविडेंस की ज़रूरत होती है। यह यह कनक्लूड करना बिल्कुल दुस्त नहीं है कि किसी भी ग़लत काम करने वाले को शील्ड करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वह दुस्त नहीं है। प्रासीक्यूट करने के लिए जिस किस्म के एविडेंस की ज़रूरत है, वह होना चाहिए; नभी अमली कार्यवाही को जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : MR. Surjit Singh Barnala

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMONY BOSU : The report clearly indicates

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that.

SHRI JYOTIRMONY BOSU : The Report has clearly said that these are the criminals.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The officers should be suspended. They are the favourites of the Home Ministry. No action has been taken by the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made a suggestion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : May I request through you to kindly suspend the officers.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Barnala.

12.18 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER & POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES, (INDIA) LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1981/78].

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION—Contd.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : I may add to the information of our friends, if this is not a intervention, that practically all the concerned officers of the N.D.M.C. are not in their position to-day.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not enough.
(Interruptions)

SHRI KINKAR....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We are here for work. (Interruptions) Some of the officers have been promoted and they are on very important positions. Let him kindly explain why does he not suspend them ?

You have given an impression that the Janata Party is going to shield them. This is the impression going on.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has, I am sure, noted the feeling of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He must assure the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, I am sure the Minister has noted the feelings of the House and I am confident that he will take appropriate action.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let him assure the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing more is to be recorded.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : **

MR. SPEAKER : That is true. That is all right. Why should you suffer now ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : **

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : In fact my point of order may be listened and then the reply may be given.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI HARIKESH BHADUR : When we are raising such a serious issue, the Minister minister be serious.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : The question of suspension of officers

MR. SPEAKER : Now the Minister is making a statement.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मैं खड़ा हूँ, या कोई मेम्बर खड़ा हो तो कोई जरूरी है कि मंत्री जी बोलें ? फिर इन को कौन बोलने देगा ? बात दरअसल यह है कि आप के कहने के बाद यह खत्म जरूर हो जाना चाहिये लेकिन इस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि इन बातों को मज्जाक में उड़ा दिया जाय । यह काम के साथ खिलवाड़ है । अगर कुछ नहीं हो सकता है तो उस को छोड़ो मत लेकिन सांप को पकड़ते हों तो फिर उसको पिटाये में क्यों डाला जाता है ? यानी कोई न कोई ऐसी उन का बीच में शह मिलती है जिससे यह काम नहीं हो पाता है और उलटे हमारी सरकार बदनाम होती है । तो यह एक किस्म का प्रोटेक्शन है ।

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : With the matter of the suspension of these officers Delhi Administration is concerned. I will convey the feelings of the Members of this House to Delhi Administration

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kinkar.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Verification of D. M. S. Stores

*555. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the basis of an assurance given to the Parliament, a team of officers was appointed during the year 1970-71 to conduct special physical verification of stores held by Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, what was their report;

(c) did they find any serious irregularities in the maintenance of stores and accounts thereof;

(d) if so, what were those irregularities ;

(e) whether any responsibility has been fixed; and

(f) if so, who was found responsible and what action was taken against him/them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Two types of differences were reported by the Committee. These were :—

(i) quantitative differences between the balance appearing as per quantity ledgers of various stores and those found on verification as physically and actually existing/available; and

(ii) difference in value shown in the general ledger and the prices store ledger.

(c) the question is under consideration.

(f) the question does not arise at present.

Locust Threat

*558. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in 'Statesman' dated 21st February, 1978 'Big Locust Threat to India'; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to combat the threat ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. (b) The Government of India have taken/propose to take the following steps to tackle the situation arising out of concentration of locust swarms in the Horn of Africa, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen:—

(i) The Locust Warning Organisation of the Government of India which is responsible for the control of Locusts has been alerted. The State of preparedness of this Organisation is being verified by the headquarter officers of the Directorate of Plant Protection.

(ii) Senior officers from the Ministry would also shortly be visiting the Scheduled Desert Locust areas in the country to re-check on the state of preparedness of the Locust Organisation and to streamline all arrangements to face the locust threat.

(iii) Arrangements have been made so that the Agricultural Aviation Wing of the Ministry of Agriculture collaborates effectively with the ground units to tackle such a threat, if it materialises.

(iv) Cooperation of the neighbouring countries which are also likely to be effected by such a threat is being sought with a view to effectively tackling the situation and keeping one another fully informed of the latest developments.

(v) The FAO has been requested to prevail upon the concerned Government to effectively tackle the problem of budding swarms of locust within their respective territories with a view to preventing their spread to other areas.

(vi) Indian Mission/Embassies located in these countries are also being contacted with a request to take up the matter with the Governments concerned for taking effective action and keeping us fully informed.

(vii) The information and monitoring system is being streamlined.

(viii) The concerned State Governments have been alerted.

Mother Tongue as School Medium

*560. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested that the mother tongue should be school medium in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are examining the proposal;

(c) whether the Education Ministry have asked or sent this proposal to the State Governments;

(d) if so, what are their reaction; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAPCHANDRA CHUNDER) :

(a) to (e). The Prime Minister, during the course of discussion with the delegates to the 53rd Annual Conference of the Association of Indian Universities, held at Rajkot in January, 1978 wanted the process of adopting mother tongue as a medium of instruction to be completed in five years. At the end of the Conference the Vice-Chancellors, *inter alia*, recommended that the process of adopting Hindi

or regional languages as medium of instruction at the under-graduate stage should be expedited.

Under Article 350A of the Constitution, it shall be the endeavour of every State and every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. Otherwise, the regional language would be the mother tongue for the vast majority of students. By and large, at the school stage, both primary and secondary, the regional languages are already in use as media of education. This fact was also taken note of in the National Policy Resolution on Education of 1968. The three language formula evolved by the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Conference of Chief Ministers in 1961 also provided for mother tongue/regional language to be taught from Class I onwards.

Road Communication in Dandakaranya

*564. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the road communication in Dandakaranya Project and construct new roads from Malkangiri to Padia via Sikkhali, Padia to Motto via Gorakhpali, Padia to Kalimela, Kalimela to Motto via Manemkanda in Koraput district of Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). Malkangiri to Sikkhali on Malkangiri Padia road has been developed by the Dandakaranya Project as black-topped road. Sikkhali to Padia has been improved to link road specifications and roads from Padia to Motto via Gorakhpali and from Kalimela to Motto via Manemkanda have also been constructed to link road specifications. Road from Padia to Kalimela has been developed as a water-bound macadam road with pucca bridges and culverts. All these roads are being maintained by the Dandakaranya Project.

As these roads have been laid and are being maintained, the question of any estimate of expenditure for construction thereon does not arise.

Import of Casein

*567. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Dairy Corporation has been/is being allowed to import casein;

(b) whether Government are aware that casein in the country is produced in cottage industry by small farmers;

(c) whether there is any shortage of indigenous casein in the country ;

(d) if not, what is the necessity of importing casein and waste precious foreign exchange at the cost of small farmers;

(e) whether it is also a fact that casein has not been imported in the country for more than past 25 years because of its availability indigenously ; and

(f) whether Government propose to stop the Indian Dairy Corporation from importing casein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per Import Trade Control Policy for 1977-78 the Indian Dairy Corporation has been made canalising agency for import of casein for meeting the requirement of "actual users."

(b) Casein is produced as a Cottage Industry and also in the large Dairy Plants.

(c) Government is not aware of any shortage.

(d) In 1977-78 the Indian Dairy Corporation was importing casein of certain specifications as indented for by the "actual users".

(e) No, Sir. Casein was being imported by "actual users" as an ingredient for the manufacture of processed foods.

(f) The Government has advised the Indian Dairy Corporation not to take any further action to import casein.

Rise in Land Price in Delhi

*568. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land prices in the capital have gone up during the recent past ;

(b) if so, what are the prices of residential plots in various localities of capital which are being sold at present by private parties ;

(c) whether it is a fact that high prices of lands is due to the sale of plots at high prices by the DDA ;

(d) what are the prices of plots/flats which have been sold by DDA in each locality during the last five years ; and

(e) what steps Government are taking to check the price rise of land in the capital.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) In respect of sales by private parties, there has been rise in land prices between 1975-76 and 1977-78. In respect of auctions by DDA, there has generally been no increase in the land prices between 1977 and 1978 as would be seen in the statement referred to in part (d) of the reply.

(b) : A statement in respect of private sales is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2002/78].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2002/78].

(e) There has generally been no price increase in the auctions by the DDA. Government are also taking the following steps to check the price of land in the capital:—

(i) Liberal exemptions in case of residential plots are being given under Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act to enable the coming up of more tenements which will bring down the price of land.

(ii) P. W. D./N. D. M. C./M. C. D. are proposing to construct houses for public to make available more tenements.

(iii) It is proposed to step up Group Housing activity. D.D.A. is aiming at construction of 10,000 houses per annum which may have a salutary effect on land prices.

Expenditure on research scholars

*569. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that in certain institutions lakhs of rupees are being spent on research scholars who have not submitted any work at all;

(b) if so, the names of those institutions, the number of such students and the amount of money wasted on them; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla has awarded 152 Visiting Fellowships since its inception. Of these, 75 who had completed their terms and left the Institute have not submitted any work. The approximate amount paid to them is over Rs. 23.00 lakhs.

(c) The Government have appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the Institute. Its report is expected shortly.

Over bridge on river Jamuna in Delhi

*570. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Master Plan for Delhi, there was a proposal for an over-bridge on river Jamuna in Delhi near Shanti Van; and

(b) if so, what is the progress and when this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By notification dated 29th March, 1975, the Master Plan for Delhi was modified to the effect that the road bridge over Yamuna near Shanti van be dropped.

रीजनल एजुकेशन कालेज, भोपाल में चार वर्षीय हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम

*571. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) रीजनल एजुकेशन कालेज भोपाल में, जो हिन्दी भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्र में है, चार वर्षीय हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कालेज में चार वर्षीय हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम की अब तक उपेक्षा की जाती रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा कालेज भोपाल में 4 वर्षीय हिन्दी पाठ्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, वहाँ हिन्दी का एक वर्षीय बी० एड० पाठ्यक्रम है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Subsidy to F.C.I.

*572. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total subsidy given to Food Corporation of India during the last year;

(b) the details of the utilisation of the subsidy during that period; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint about the misuse of the subsidy for an irrational purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A total amount of Rs. 478.775 crores has been paid to the Food Corporation of India in 1977-78 as reimbursement of (i) the difference between the economic cost of foodgrains of the Food Corporation of India and the issue price fixed by the Government and (ii) the carrying cost of buffer stocks.

(c) Does not arise.

Central directive on lower levy for farmers owning Tube-wells

*573. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued new directions to the State Governments that farmers having their own tube-wells should be charged a lower levy compared to those who depend on public irrigation systems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disposal of rent control cases in Delhi

5214. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government intend to take to see the speedy disposal of the Rent Control cases in Lower Courts of Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). For speedy disposal of Rent Control cases, proposal to amend Delhi Rent Control Act 1958 so as to provide for appointment of additional Rent Control Tribunals is under active consideration.

छोटे किसानों को राजसहायता

2515. श्री राजकेशर सिंह : क्या कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में मैदानी तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में छोटे किसानों को राजसहायता अथवा अन्य योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत मिर्चाई नुविधान, मुनिश्चित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुद्दों बानें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और मिर्चाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ - लघुव सीमान्त कृषकों को लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण सूत्राग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, नमेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम व कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम आदि केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों से बाहर के लघु मिर्चाई कार्यों के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं के अधीन राजसहायता उपलब्ध करने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव पर छोटी योजना अवधि के दौरान विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ब) और (ग). व्योरे तथा लक्ष्यों आदि पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Use of Hindi in Southern States

5216. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for increasing the use of Hindi in Southern States ; and

(b) the money spent on it during 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMAT RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) Various steps are being taken by this Ministry for promotion of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas including Southern States. The following are a few major programmes in operation in this direction:- ;

(i) Provision of Hindi Teachers for Non-Hindi speaking States ;

(ii) Training of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi speaking States ;

(iii) Financial assistance to voluntary organisations working in the field of Hindi ;

(iv) Teaching of Hindi through correspondence Course through English and Tamil medium. Teaching through Malayalam medium is also being introduced ;

(a) Scholarship for taking Hindi at Post Matric stage.

(b) It is not possible to apportion the exact expenditure for Southern States out of the total expenditure incurred during 1977-78 under various schemes/ programmes for promotion of Hindi in Non-Hindi speaking areas.

Production of sugar, khandsari and Gur

5217. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar, khandsari and gur produced during 1976-77 in the country, category-wise; and

(b) the total quantity reserved for internal consumption and the total quantity allowed for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the sugar year (October-September) 1976-77 the production of sugar was 48.43 lakh tonnes and that of gur and khandsari was 88.49 lakh tonnes.

(b) During the sugar year 1976-77 (October-September) the internal consumption and exports of sugar were 37.53 lakh tonnes and 3.12 lakh tonnes respectively. The export of gur being negligible, almost the entire production of gur and khandsari was consumed internally during the said year.

Setting up of Goa University

5218. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have postponed the setting up of Goa University as the expenditure for the same is not included in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and:

(b) if not, what are the reasons of postponement?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सवाई माधोपुर में रणथम्भावगढ़ किले

की खस्ता हालत

5219. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर (राजस्थान) में रणथम्भावगढ़ किले की हालत खस्ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश में बहुत से पुराने किलों की मरम्मत कराके उनकी स्थिति

में सुधार किया है और उन के प्राचीन महत्व को संरक्षण दिया है यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार रणधामभावगढ़ किले की मरम्मत कराने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रतापचन्द्र चन्द्र)। (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने देश में केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित बहुत से किलों की स्थिति में सुधार किया है । रणधामभार के किले पर भी, जो केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित एक स्मारक है, इमारती-मरम्मत और साधारण रख-रखाव के द्वारा नियमित रूप से ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Expenditure on maintenance of union Ministers' bungalows

5220. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on 6th March, 1978 regarding expenditure incurred on maintenance of Union Ministers' Bungalows and state:

(a) whether a provision of Rs. 6.13 crores has been made for expenditure on maintenance of residences of Union Ministers during 1978-79 and if so, the expenditure to be incurred on bungalows of Cabinet Ministers and the Ministers of State separately; and

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated to fulfil the promise made

in the last Lok Sabha elections that the Ministers will live a life of complete austerity?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The provision of Rs. 6.13 crores during 1978-79 has been asked for in respect of all the residential buildings under C.P.W.D. and not for the Ministers' houses alone.

(b) Government has under consideration a scheme for construction of bungalows for the Ministers with 3,000 sq. ft. of plinth area for the main house exclusive of the office block, garage and servant quarters.

Wrongs done to teachers during emergency

5221. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the codes of conduct for Teachers formulated during Emergency have been scrapped in all States and Union Territories if not, in which States and for what reasons; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by the Central Government to rectify/restore wrongs done or positions disturbed of Teachers under the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Vacant Post of Assistant Directors/ Education Officers in Education Directorate, Delhi

5222. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 12 posts of Assistant Directors/Educational officers and other equivalent posts under the Directorate of Education, Delhi are lying vacant for over a year and these have not been filled up by promoting the eligible candidates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how long will it take to fill up these posts and what criteria will be followed in the selection of candidates for these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI (RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there are at present 7 vacant posts of Assistant Directors/Education Officers. As per prescribed Recruitment Rules, 6 of these posts are required to be filled by direct recruitment through Union Public Service Commission, and one by promotion. Necessary action to fill the posts has already initiated by the Delhi Administration.

गुजरात में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में चावल, गेहूं तथा बाजरे का खराब होना

5223. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के राजकोट, जामनगर, जूनागढ़, भावनगर, सुरेन्द्रनगर, अमरीली, कच्छ तथा मौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के अन्य जिलों में स्थित गोदामों में कितना तथा कितने मूल्य का चावल, गेहूं और बाजरा 31 मार्च, 1978 तक खराब हुआ है ;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) खराब हुए गेहूं, चावल तथा बाजरे को किस प्रकार उपयोग में लाया गया अथवा लाने का विचार है और कब ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सुरेन्द्रनगर और नवलखी में गोदामों में क्रमशः

655/- रुपये की कीमत का केवल 0.5 मीटरी टन गेहूं और 4964.75 रुपये की कीमत का 3.9 मीटरी टन गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ।

(ख) यह स्टॉक रिमन और भारी वर्षा के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुआ था ।

(ग) सुरेन्द्रनगर में क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूं को सरकारी एजेन्सियों को मवेशी/मुर्गी दाना के रूप में बेच दिया गया है और नवलखी में क्षतिग्रस्त गेहूं का निपटान उमी ढंग से किया जा रहा है ।

Problem of supplying Drinking Water in Mizoram

5224. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the grim fact that out of about 800 villages in Mizoram only about four villages have been provided with water supply by pipe during the last 30 years of the then Congress rule at the Centre ;

(b) if so, whether the new Janata Government will pay special attention to the problems of supply of drinking water in rural areas, especially in the hilly areas throughout India where water supply is a serious problem ; and

(c) what is the nature of Central assistance that has been given or proposed to be given by the new Janata Government to meet this serious problem particularly in Mizoram ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As reported by the Union Territory, in the last 30 years ending March, 1977 10 villages and one town were provided with piped water supply facilities. 15 water supply schemes in other 15 towns and one augmentation in one village was taken up but not commissioned during the said period.

(b) Special attention has been paid by the Central Government from June, 1977 onwards for providing safe drinking water in problem villages in the country. An Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been launched by the Government of India in 1977-78 for giving cent per cent grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories (including Mizoram) for this purpose. Specific assistance was earmarked separately for drinking water supply schemes in the hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Nagaland.

(c) A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs has been given as cent per cent grant to the Government of Mizoram during 1977-78 for execution/completion of rural water schemes of problem villages approved under this Programme.

Central assistance was given to Mizoram in addition to Rs. 65 lakhs provided for rural water supply schemes of Mizoram in State Sector.

Production and Distribution of Better Quality seeds

5225. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved a definite programme/ scheme to produce better quality seeds in the country with a definite time schedule and proper distribution system keeping in view the small farmers ;

(b) whether for this purpose soils in some States have been tested to grow better quality seeds ; and

(c) whether Punjab is one of the States where arrangements for seed production have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have evolved the National Seeds Programme.

(b) Soil testing is an integral agricultural measure not specifically related to the National Seeds Programme as such. However zones have been identified in the States taking into account the overall advantages they enjoy over other areas in the matter of seed production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

University At Palani

5226. SHRI K.A. RAJU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a separate University at Palani of Madurai District with the funds of Shri Dhandayuthapani Swamy Devasthanam, Palani as done in the case of Tirupathi Shri Venkateswara University ;

(b) if so, whether he is aware that there are about 4 colleges in Palani to create a University and thus reduce the present bigger jurisdiction of Madurai University; and

(c) if so, whether a time bound programme is fixed for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government or the University Grants Commission.

Urbanisation Programme of Asalatpur Village, Janakpuri, New Delhi

5227. SHRI S.S. SOMANI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 4620 on 25th July, 1977 regarding development of urbanised villages under DDA Plan and state :

(a) whether laying of Sewer lines and development of surrounding lands formed an essential part of the urbanisation programme of Asalatpur village in Janakpuri, New Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this work has not been even touched by the DDA so far, thus converting the village and its surroundings into a slum ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps that are being taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Development of Asalatpur village including laying of sewer lines is a part of urbanisation programme of Delhi Development Authority.

(b) One lavatory block has been provided, in addition to brick-paved roads and some drains already existing.

(c) Further development works could not be undertaken due to paucity of funds and to some extent because of expansion of the village and other encroachments necessitating revision of original development plans. Further works would be taken up as funds become available.

केन्द्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान

5228. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने केन्द्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान हैं जहाँ संस्कृत पढ़ाने, अध्ययन करने तथा अनुसंधान करने जैसे कार्य किए जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन राज्यों में भी ऐसे केन्द्रीय संस्थान खोलने का है जहाँ ये विद्यमान नहीं हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख) पांच केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ हैं, जो शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा स्थापित राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान नामक एक स्वायत्त निकाय की संघटक संस्थाएँ हैं। ये विद्यापीठ जम्मू, दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद, पुरी और तिरुपति में स्थित हैं। हाल ही में, मंत्रालय ने केरल के गुरुवायूर साहित्य दीपिका संस्कृत विद्यापीठ को भी संस्थान के अधीन केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्या-

पीठ के रूप में अपने अधिकार में लेने का निर्णय किया है। अन्य कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) यह महसूस किया गया है कि संस्थान का लक्ष्य फिलहाल विद्यमान संस्थाओं को सुदृढ़ करना ही होना चाहिए।

Procurement of Gur and Khandsari

5229. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Gur and Khandsari are being procured by Central agencies besides State agencies to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce ;

(b) if so, the names of centres where Central agencies have started procurement of gur and khandsari and at what prices as also the value of procurement made so far; and

(c) upto what time such procurement is likely to continue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) Only Gur is being purchased by Central Government Agencies.

(b) Information regarding gur is given in the attached statement. No purchase of khandsari is being made by Central Government agencies. However, it is reported that the Government of Uttar Pradesh is buying khandsari at selected centres through its own agencies.

(c) It is likely that the support purchases will continue upto the end of April, 1978.

Statement

Statement showing the progress of Gur purchases made by FCI and NAFED in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Sl.No.	Name of the purchase centre	Quantity purchased (in quintals)	Price range per quintal
FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA			
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Saharanpur	1093.00	} Rs. 78.62 to Rs. 100.50
2.	Muzaffarnagar	821.00	
3.	Shamli	1851.00	
4.	Bulandshahar	520.42	
5.	Jahangirabad	2749.14	
6.	Sikandrabad	45.00	
7.	Hapur	6802.00	
8.	Meerut	1125.00	
9.	Chandausi	50.04	
10.	Bareilly	Information not available	
11.	Khurja	do.	
Uttar Pradesh		Total : 15056.60 quintals or 1505.66 tonnes (upto 29-3-78)	
N.A.F.E.D.			
1.	Meerut	} 5985 tonnes (upto 28-3-78)	Rs. 74 to Rs. 898 during the week ending 28-3-78
2.	Mawana		
3.	Sardhana		
4.	Baraut		
5.	Hapur		
6.	Muradnagar		
7.	Bulandshahar		
8.	Gulaothi		
9.	Jahangirabad		
10.	Siana		
11.	Muzaffarnagar		
12.	Shamli		
13.	Khatauli		
14.	Saharanpur		
15.	Gangoh		
16.	Mangalore		
Maharashtra			
1.	Kolhapur		

Note 1. There is a proposal of opening Gur purchase centres by F.C.I. at Basti & Domariagnnj in East U.P.

Pesticides for wheat seed treatment against disease

5230. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain pesticides have been cleared by the Ministry for wheat seed treatment against the disease of 'loose-smut' ;

(b) if so, what are the names of those pesticides and whether those pesticides are registered under Insecticide Act for use as seed dresser ; and

(c) whether the criteria of such pesticides being safer item for human body has been kept in view or not ?

— THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b) Loose-smut disease of wheat remains dormant in the seed and becomes evident only when the plants are in the ear stage. When affected seeds are sown, the fungus continues to grow within the plants till the flowering time when the ear head changes into all black spores instead of the normal head. Therefore, seed treatment is considered necessary to tackle the problem of this disease. Directorate of Plant Protection, quarantine and Storage has so far identified two fungicides, namely, Carboxin and Benomyl for seed treatment as one of the possible control measures against loose-smut disease of wheat. However, on the basis of background data available so far, Carboxin has been approved for registration under the Insecticides Act as a seed dressing agent for the control of the disease.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticides Act of 1968 (46 of 1968) always takes into consideration the criteria of safety to human beings before approving any chemical for registration. Moreover, chemically treated seed is not, in any case, intended for human consumption.

Horticultural Experimental Station

5231. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) names of places where the ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) has established Central Horticultural Experimental Stations so far to serve various regions/tribal regions of the country ;

(b) names of places where such stations will be opened in the near future ; and

(c) whether his Ministry will consider/direct the ICAR to open such a Station in the State of Assam and for the North Eastern Region ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION : (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established an Indian Institute of Horticultural Research at Hessaraghatta (Bangalore) in Karnataka State with the following three Horticultural Experimental Stations to serve the various regions/tribal regions of the country :

1. Citrus Experimental Research Station, Gonikoppal, Coorg (Karnataka)
2. Horticulture Experiment Station, Chethalli, Coorg (Karnataka)
3. Central Mango Research Station, Rehmanhera, Lucknow (U.P.)

An Agricultural Research Station has been set up at Koraput in the tribal area of Orissa State, for working on rice, tapioca, pineapple and other Crops under Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.

(b) Proposals are under examination for setting up of Stations in the tribal areas in Gujarat and Bihar.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has already established a Research Complex for the North Eastern Hill Region having the main centre at Shillong (Meghalaya) with the Centres/sub Centres in the following areas :

Centres :—1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Nagaland 3. Mizoram 4. Manipur
5. Tripura 6. Sikkim 7. North Cachar and Mikir Hills (Assam).

Sub Centres : 1. Naya Bungalow (Meghalaya)
2. Dimapur (Nagaland)

The ICAR Research Complex undertakes research on different crops including horticultural crops as well as in the field of animal sciences.

A centre on citrus and pineapple has been established in the Assam Agricultural University under the All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project funded by the ICAR.

संस्कृत पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम का संचालन करने वाले संस्थान

5232. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश में संस्कृत पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम का संचालन करने वाले ऐसे कितने संस्थान हैं जिन्होंने चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय अनुदान के लिए आवेदन किया है ;

(ख) उन आवेदन पत्रों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या संस्कृत को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से ऐसे सभी संस्थानों को शीघ्र ही अनुदान देने के लिए सरकार कार्यवाही करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) विश्व हिन्दू परिषद, विजयवाड़ा, जो डाक द्वारा संस्कृत पाठ्यक्रमों का संचालन करता है, का केवल एक आवेदन पत्र आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग) इस संस्था को 5400 रुपये का अनुदान पहले ही स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है ।

Committee for resolving Problem of Teachers in Delhi

5233. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to constitute a Joint Consultative Committee to resolve the problems of teachers in Delhi schools ; and

(b) if so the composition and the function of the said Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) and (b) A proposal in this behalf is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

कृषि विस्तार कार्यक्रम के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता के अधीन शामिल किये गये जिले

5234. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री कृषि विस्तार, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता के बारे में 6 मार्च, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1723 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अधीन विश्व बैंक ने भारत को 23 करोड़ रु० की अतिरिक्त सहायता-राशि देने का प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्यवार उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ उपर्युक्त सहायता का उपयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए विशेष कर्मचारी उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे, भारत सरकार कितना व्यय वहन करेगी और कितने कर्मचारी तैनात किये जायेंगे और इस बारे में व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । तथापि, विश्व बैंक विस्तार और अनुसंधान को मजबूत बनाने के लिए हरियाणा, गुजरात, कर्नाटक तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यों के परियोजना प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) आधुनिक तथा व्यावसायिक रूप से सक्षम कृषि विस्तार सेवा के निर्माण में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता देने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने "राज्यों में कृषि विस्तार प्रशासन की पुनर्व्यवस्था तथा सुदृढीकरण" के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को मंजूरी दे दी है ।

योजना के अंतर्गत अतिरिक्त स्टाफ अर्थात् ग्राम सेवकों, कृषि विस्तार अधिकारियों तथा विषय-वस्तु विशेषज्ञों के लिए 75 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध होगी ।

योजना के अन्तर्गत मौजूदा कार्मिकों तथा अन्य उपलब्ध सुविधाओं को उपयोग में लाने के प्रस्ताव है । पहले से उपलब्ध स्टाफ को ध्यान में रखते हुए अतिरिक्त स्टाफ की व्यवस्था की जाएगी ।

Over head water reservoir in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi.

5235. SHRI UGRA SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very big overhead water reservoir in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi is lying completed for a couple of years and this is not being commissioned even though the whole area suffers heavily during summer months due to water scarcity;

(b) if so, when construction of this overhead reservoir was taken in hand and when it was completed and the area that this reservoir can cater; and

(c) the reasons for not commissioning the over head tank so far and the date when it will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The work is still in progress.

(b) The work of construction of over head tank was started on 21-7-1975 and was scheduled to be completed on 20-7-1976 but could not be completed due to various difficulties. This over-head tank on commissioning will serve the following areas:

(i) Greater Kailash-II

(ii) Chitranjan Park

(iii) E.P. Rly. Colony

(iv) Masjid Moth Blocks F and G

(v) Other areas under development by DDA behind Chirag Delhi.

(c) The Overhead tank has not yet been commissioned as the work is still incomplete. Also work on 70 mm diameter PSC main which will be feeding this over-head tank is still in progress. These works are likely to be completed by September, 1978.

Water Supply to Greater Kailash, New Delhi during summer.

5236. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether water supply during summer months in the S. Block of Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi, becomes so erratic that on occasions water suspended for days together as it had happened in 1977;

(b) whether any complaints about the uneven distribution of water have been received; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry will be made and responsibility fixed for diversion of water to one portion of S. Block and steps envisaged to ensure equitable distribution of water during summer months ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Some difficulties of Water Supply are felt in 'S' Block of Greater Kailash-II during summer months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) When complaints are received these are attended to. The staff of Water Department remains vigilant and Water

Supply is made as equitable as feasible by regulation of sluice valves and after this regulation, number of complaints from the area are substantially reduced.

Categorisation Committee for the employees of the Government of India Press

5237. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether categorisation Committee was set up for the employees of the Government of India Press;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has so far made any recommendations; and

(c) if so, details of the recommendations and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement showing the recommendations made by the Categorisation Committee of the Government of India Press workers and the action taken thereon is annexed.

Statement

Recommendations	Action taken
<i>Principles of Classification:</i>	
1. The existing mode of classification of industrial workers into unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, highly skilled and supervisory categories does not require any change.	Accepted.
<i>Composing Branch:</i>	
2. The classification of Lino and Mono Operators as highly skilled should stand. There should be a selection grade for 20% of the posts in the scale of Rs. 425—640.	Under consideration.
3. The reduction from the pay of Lino and Mono Operators for short out turn, should be Rs. 20 and Rs. 40 instead of the existing rate of Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 15.00 respectively.	Accepted.
4. The classification of Mono Caster Operator as skilled should stand. The post should have the long scale of Rs. 260—400 for the skilled category.	Under consideration.
5. There should be one category of Compositor instead of the existing two grades. The post should be classified as skilled and given a special scale of Rs. 260—480.	Under consideration.
6. The classification of Cylinder Proof Pressman as skilled and Galley Proof Pressman as semi-skilled should stand.	Accepted.
7. The post of Metal Melter should continue to be classified as skilled.	Accepted.
8. The post of Barman should continue and should be semi-skilled.	Under consideration.
9. The post of Correction Checker should be revived, and designated 'Time Checker'. It should be at par and interchangeable with Section Holder and classified as supervisory. There should be one post for every 50 Compositors in each shift.	Under consideration.

Recommendations	Action taken
10. The post of Distributor should be revived. It should be in the skilled category, with the pay scale of Rs. 260—350.¶	Under consideration.
11. One Assistant Section Holder should be in-charge of Type store section with 16 Distributors. Where the number of Distributors is larger, a Section Holder should be put in charge.	Under consideration.¶
12. The standing forme section should be under the charge of an Assistant Section Holder.	Under consideration.¶
13. Each Section in the Composing Branch should comprise about 30 Compositors to be supervised by one Section Holder and one Assistant Section Holder. The span of supervision of Foreman should be reduced to 4 Sections instead of 8 Sections.	Under consideration.¶

Reading Branch:

14. The post of Copy holder should continue to be in the skilled category, of Reviser, Editor and Copy Editor in the highly skilled category, and of Head Reader and Reader-in-charge in the supervisory category.	Accepted, except the category of Editor.
15. The posts of Junior Reader and Senior Reader should be merged into one highly skilled category of Reader to be given the scale of Rs. 330—560. There should be a selection grade for 20% of the posts in the scale of Rs. 425—540.	Under consideration.¶
16. The posts of Machineman Gr. I and Grade II should be merged into one highly skilled category of Machineman with a long scale of Rs. 330—560. The post of Machineman Grade III should continue in the skilled category and should be redesignated as Machine Assistant.	Under consideration.¶
17. The posts of Machine Inker, Press Inker/Rotaryman may be redesignated as Machine Attendant. The post should be in the semi-skilled category.	Accepted.
18. The crew for manning letter press printing machines should be as follows:—	

S. No.	Machines for paper sizes	Crew
1.	RAO	Machineman . 1 Machine Assistant . 1 Machine Attendant . 1
2.	Less than RAO and upto RAJ (including RAI)	Machineman . 1 Machine Assistant . 1
3.	Less than RAI and above RA3	Machineman . 1 Machine Attendant . 1
4.	RA3 and below	Machineman . 1

In regard to letter press web fed rotary machines, the crew should be as at present, viz., 1 Machineman, 1 Machine Assistant and 1 Machine Attendant.

Under consideration.

Recommendations	Action taken
19. The post of Outturn Checker to be designated as Time Checker should be revived. It should be at par and interchangeable with the Section Holder. There should be one post for each shift.	Under consideration.
20. There should not be separate sections for Hand Press, Flatbed and Rotary machines.	Accepted.
<i>Bindery Branch:</i>	
21. There should be only one category of Binders and the post should be placed in the skilled category with the scale of Rs. 250—350. There should be a selection grade for 20% of the posts in the scale of Rs. 320—400.	Under consideration.
22. The post of Warehouseman should continue to be in the semi-skilled category and should be designated Bindery Assistant.	Accepted.
23. The post of Gold Finisher should continue to be in the highly skilled category.	Accepted.
24. The existing unit of supervision should be supplemented by an Assistant Section Holder to assist the Section Holder.	Under consideration.
25. The post of Outturn Checker, to be designated as Time Checker, should be revived. It should be at par and interchangeable with the Section Holder. There should be one post for each shift.	Under consideration.
<i>Mechanical Branch:</i>	
26. The posts of Assistant Mechanic (Lino)/(Mono)/(Mechanical) and Mechanic (Lino)/(Mono)/(Mechanical) should continue to be in the skilled and highly skilled categories respectively.	Accepted.
27. The posts of Head Mechanic (Lino)/(Mono)/(Mechanical) and Supervisor (Mechanical) should be classified as supervisory.	Under consideration.
28. The post of Roller Moulder should continue to be in the semi-skilled category.	Accepted.
29. The post of Stereotyper should continue to be classified as skilled but should carry the scale of Rs. 260—400.	Under consideration.
<i>Photolitho Wing:</i>	
30. The post of Feeder should be redesignated as Machine Assistant (Offset) and should carry scale of pay of Rs. 260—350.	Accepted.
31. The post of Machine Operator Class II (Fotosetter) should be designated as Machine Assistant (Fotosetter) and categorised as skilled with pay scale of Rs. 320—400.	Under consideration.
32. The post of Workshop Machineman should be redesignated as Mechanic (Offset) and should continue to be in the highly skilled category.	Accepted.
33. The post of Assistant Machine Operator (Xerox) should be classified as skilled with the pay scale of Rs. 320—400.	Under consideration.

Recommendation	Action taken
34. The posts of Attendant and Trimmer should continue to be classified as semi-skilled and the posts of Dark Room Assistant and Graining Operator as skilled.	Accepted.
35. The posts of Helio Operator, Machine Operator (Xerox), Class II (Photostat), Offset Machineman Grade I and Grade II, Artist Retoucher, Assistant Artist Retoucher, Cameraman, Junior Artist, Junior Artist (Calligraph), Machine Operator Grade I (Step and Repeat), Machine Operator Class I (Foto Setter), Prover, Senior Artist, Senior Artist-in-Charge and Technical Assistant/Variety typist (varitype) should be classified as highly skilled.	Accepted.
<i>Process Section:</i>	
36. The post of Developer should be merged with the post of Dark Room Assistant.	Under consideration.
37. There should be one category (instead of two at present) of Etcher in the highly skilled category with the long scale of Rs. 330—560. There should be a selection grade of Rs. 425—640 for 20% of the posts.	Under consideration.
38. The post of Printer should be merged with the category of Etcher.	Under consideration.
39. The post of Moulder and Finisher should be classified as highly skilled with the pay scale of Rs. 330—480.	Under consideration.
40. The post of Plate Mounter and Finisher should continue to be in the skilled category.	Accepted.
<i>General Categories:</i>	
41. The post of Foreman should be classified as Supervisory and should carry a pay scale of Rs. 455—700.	Under consideration.
42. The post of Section Holder should be classified as supervisory and should carry a pay scale of Rs. 425—640.	Under consideration.
43. The post of Assistant Section Holder should be revived and placed in the supervisory category, with a pay scale of Rs. 380—530.	Under consideration.
44. The post of Lorry Driver/Van Driver should continue to be in the skilled category and the posts of Cleaner Driver, and Driver for Auto Truck in the semi-skilled category.	Accepted.
45. The post of Labour Supervisory should carry a scale of Rs. 210—290.	Accepted.
46. The post of Labourer should continue to be classified as unskilled.	Accepted.

दिल्ली विकास, प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अनाधिकृत निर्माण

5238. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को यह लिखित सूचना मिली है कि अक्टूबर, 1977 के महीने में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को भूमि पर मकान नं० 8694-ए, बस्ती अरखान, देशबन्धु गुप्ता रोड, नई दिल्ली का अनधिकृत रूप से निर्माण किया गया है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कुछ अधिकारी, यह बता कर कि उक्त भूमि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की नहीं है, मकान निर्माता की गलत और गैर-कानूनी तरीके से सहायता कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सम्पूर्ण मामले की एक निष्पक्ष तारीके से जांच करने का सरकार का उचित कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने बताया कि इसकी सूचना उन्हें तार द्वारा मिली थी। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने आगे बताया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कोई कर्मचारी मकान निर्माता की सहायता नहीं कर रहा है और उन्होंने उचित कानूनी कार्रवाई करनी आरम्भ कर दी है। इस मामले में सरकार का कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Disparity in figures of food production

5239. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the figures of food production given in President's Address to Parliament and the one given by the Economic Survey presented to the Parliament;

(b) the reasons for the spurt in the food production during 4 days of interval; and

(c) what steps are taken to provide correct and accurate food production figures ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The President, in his Address to the Parliament, has mentioned that "Agricultural Production has made up the ground lost last year and foodgrain production is expected to be above 118 million tonnes." According to the Economic Survey, total foodgrains production is thus expected to be about the same as in 1975-76, viz., 121 million tonnes as against 111 million tonnes last year." It is relevant to point out in this connection that final estimates of foodgrains are not yet due from State Governments. The emphasis in the President's Address is to the effect that the target of production of foodgrains during 1977-78 which is of 118 million tonnes, will not only be realised but even exceeded. According to the Economic Survey, production of kharif foodgrains is placed in the range of 71-73 million tonnes; it recognizes that it is too early to say anything about the rabi season but places the overall production at about the same level as in 1975-76, viz., 121 million tonnes. There is thus no contradiction, in the two statements. While the President's Address refers to the likely production being higher than the target of 118 million tonnes, the Economic Survey places it at around 121 million tonnes. In fact, even at present it is difficult to give a precise idea of the production level as harvesting of rabi crops is yet to commence in the major producing states.

Procedures already exist for obtaining reliable estimates of area through complete enumeration/sample surveys and per-hectare yield of crops on the basis of crop cutting experiments by the random sampling technique. Currently, 92.8 per cent of the production of foodgrains at the All-India level is based on the results of crop cutting experiments.

डायरेक्टर नेशनल सेंटर फार ब्लाईंड देहरादून का सेवा में बने रहना

5240. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेशनल सेंटर फार ब्लाईंड, देहरादून के भूतपूर्व निदेशक को 6 वर्ष तथा 3 मास की अवधि के लिए निदेशक के पद पर बना रहने दिया गया था हालांकि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने दो अवसरों पर उसको अस्वीकार कर दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उन को वहां रखने के लिये कौन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इसकी पदावधि के दौरान वीमैनस सेंटर फार ब्लाईंड, देहरादून से 337 क्विंटल लकड़ी की चोरी चली गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क और ख). मई 1971 से जून 1977 के आरम्भ तक प्रबन्धक, केन्द्रीय ब्रेल प्रेस, ने, जो उस समय सब से वरिष्ठ अधिकारी थे, अपने कार्यों के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिहीन केन्द्र के निदेशक के चालू काम भी सम्भाला था । इस पद को नियमित रूप से भरने में समय लगने का कारण यह था कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने इस पद को इस दौरान दो बार विज्ञापित किया परन्तु उस केन्द्र के अधिकारियों सहित किसी भी आवेदक को उपयुक्त न समझा गया ।

(ग) और (घ). स्टोरकीपर की 4 अगस्त, 1977 को मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद नए

निदेशक द्वारा पद भार ग्रहण करने पर 136.63 क्विंटल लकड़ी की कमी का पता चला था कमी का पता चलने पर इस मामले में निदेशक द्वारा समुचित कार्रवाई की गई है ;

Supersession of the Managing Committee of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi.

5241. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi ordered the supersession of the Managing Committee of the Delhi School Teachers' Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi, which manipulated to get elected on 17th August, 1975 during the emergency; if so, the contents and date of those orders and the details of charges against the Managing Committee;

(b) whether the Registrar was later forced to withdraw his orders and was transferred from Delhi Administration, if so, the causes;

(c) the total number of appeals filed by some members of the above society before the Lt. Governor of Delhi in 1975 against the order passed by the then Registrar in respect of elections of that Society;

(d) the reasons for which those appeals were kept pending without any consideration thereon for more than two years; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken to settle the issues raised through those appeals ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 128.

(d) and (e). These appeals were in the form of cyclostyled petition and were not presented in proper form under rule 150 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Rules 1973. The appellants were directed to complete the required formalities by filing either the original or a certified copy of

the impugned order and also affix necessary court fee stamps on the grounds of appeal and other attached documents. After this was done these appeals were listed up for hearing before Lt. Governor on 3rd February, 1978, who, after hearing the arguments of the parties, adjourned these cases for further hearing on 12th May, 1978.

Three Language Formula

5243. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

SHRI P. KANNAN:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh which are using Hindi as official language in their State have adopted the three language formula or not;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if they have adopted three language formula, what are the languages; and

(d) whether any State has adopted Southern languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI) : (a) to (d) A statement is attached.

Statement

State	Languages adopted	Whether Three Language Formula is being implemented or not
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bihar	(i) Mother tongue (ii) Sanskrit (for Hindi speaking) or Hindi (for non-Hindi-speaking) (iii) English	Yes, with modifications
Haryana	(i) Hindi (ii) English (iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Punjabi or Telugu	Yes
Himachal Pradesh	(i) Hindi (ii) English (iii) Urdu	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Mother tongue (ii) (a) Hindi (non-Hindi-speaking) (b) Sanskrit (Hindi-speaking) (iii) English	Yes, with modifications

(1)	(2)	(3)
Rajasthan	(i) Hindi	Yes
	(ii) English	
	(iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Sindhi or Gujarati or Punjabi or Malayalam or Tamil or Bengali.	
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Hindi	Yes, with modifications.
	(ii) One of the fifteen languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.	
	(iii) English	

देश में भिखारियों की संख्या

5244. श्री बोलत राम सारण :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार को देश में भिखारियों की संख्या के बारे में जानकारी है और यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और उन में बच्चे, पुरुष तथा महिलाओं की संख्या कितनी कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या भिक्षावृत्ति अनुचित तथा अपमानजनक मानी जाती है और यदि हां, तो इसे समाप्त करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं; और

(ग) भिक्षावृत्ति पूर्णतया कब तक प्रतिबन्धित कर दी जायगी और क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) भिखारियों का कोई राष्ट्रीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । तो भी 1971 की जनगणना के उपलब्ध किए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस देश में भिखारियों, आवागमनों इत्यादि की श्रेणी में आने वाले व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या का अनुमान लगभग 10.11 लाख लगाया गया है । एक विवरण, जिस में राज्यवार व्यौरा दिया गया है, संलग्न है :

(ख) और (ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में भिक्षावृत्ति की समस्या के साथ भिक्षा निरोधक कानूनों द्वारा अल्पसमय में निपटाया जा रहा है, जिन में अन्य बातों के साथ सक्षम शरीर वाले भिखारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए संस्थागत सेवाओं की स्थापना करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि आखिरकार ऐसे भिखारियों का पुनर्वास किया जा सके । जो विभिन्न सामाजिक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं उनका भिक्षावृत्ति को दूर करने पर लम्बे अरसे में प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ।

विवरण

देश में भिखारियों की संख्या

(जनगणना आंकड़े 1971)

क्रम	राज्य का नाम	भिखारियों की कुल जनसंख्या	भिखारियों की संख्या-14 वर्ष के बीच के बच्चे	
			पुरुष	स्त्री
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	66,675	49,151	10,347
2.	असम, मिजोरम को मिलाकर	12,432	14,162	1,115
3.	बिहार	30,181	16,562	4,680
4.	गुजरात	30,119	7,035	1,730
5.	हरियाणा	6,535	830	295
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,843	699	84
7.	जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	5,751	1,378	868
8.	केरल	6,729	5,630	705
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	55,024	28,009	3,505
10.	महाराष्ट्र	57,553	34,978	7,135
11.	मणिपुर	233	142	49
12.	मेघालय	146	34	17
13.	कर्नाटक	32,361	20,292	4,910
14.	नागालैंड	95	58	20
15.	उड़ीसा	25,387	21,240	4,385
16.	पंजाब	10,028	1,475	520
17.	राजस्थान	37,227	10,063	3,085
18.	सिक्किम	242	154	41
19.	तमिलनाडु	13,281	9,869	1,730
20.	त्रिपुरा	1,291	2,326	34
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	92,757	1,08,441	15,775
22.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1,03,584	86,424	23,430

1	2	3	4	5	6
संघ शासित प्रदेश					
1. अडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	21	8	1	—	—
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14	16	—	—	—
3. चण्डीगढ़	47	10	3	—	—
4. दादरा और नगर हवेली	4	13	—	—	—
5. दिल्ली	1,352	269	61	30	—
6. गोवा, दमन और दीव	317	745	17	17	—
7. लक्कादीव, मिनिकाय तथा अमिनदीव द्वीप समूह (लक्ष्यद्वीप)	1	1	—	—	—
8. पांडीचेरी	271	164	36	24	—
जोड़	5,91,501	4,20,178	84,578	63,385	—

स्रोत : सारणी ख 8 1971 जनगणना ।

Revised Scale of pay for Academic staff of Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute.

5245. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-
ROTHIA: Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND
CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. recommended re-
vised scale of pay for academic staff of
University and same is accepted by the
Executive Council of Delhi University;

(b) if so, the academic staff of Vallabh-
bhai Patel Chest Institute is a maintained
Institute of Delhi University and a part
of Ministry;

(c) whether it is true that 87 per cent
of staff is getting the University Scale of
Pay;

(d) what made an academic staff of
V.P.C. Institute to resign and steps taken
by the Government to safeguard the
patients and Ph.D. students; and

(e) if the answer is in negative, the
reason for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Ins-
titute is a maintained institution of the

University of Delhi, but is financed by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. It is not a part of the Ministry of Education.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No member of the academic staff of the Institute had actually resigned even though a jointly signed notice of resignation, to be effective from 1st Sept., 1977 was given by some members of the academic staff in protest against the delay in introduction of U.G.C. scales of pay for them.

The scales of pay of the majority of the staff have since been revised as indicated in reply to part (c) above.

(e) Does not arise.

Drinking water supply in Rajasthan

5246. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) efforts being made by the Central Government to improve drinking water supply in villages in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any Foreign Government or agency is assisting the Centre in these efforts; and

(c) if so, details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In addition to the provision of funds made by the State Government for supply of drinking water to the villages in Rajasthan, the Government of India have given Rs. 250 lakhs during 1977-78 as cent per cent grant under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, for providing safe drinking water to problem villages in desert and other areas of Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

House building advance to Central government employees.

5247. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for the house building advance to the Central Government employees during the last two years and the details of the sanctioned amount category-wise; and

(b) whether the above employees have submitted completion report of their houses to the concerned Government offices and if not, the number of employees who still have to submit the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The amounts of sanction given by the Ministry of Works and Housing, during the last two years are as under:—

Year	Amount sanctioned
	(In lakhs)
1976-77	Rs. 2272
1977-78	*Rs. 3350

(b) It is for the Ministries/Heads of the Departments, through whom the House Building Advance is released, to watch the completion reports of the houses and to grant extension of time if the situation warrants in a particular case. This information is not centralised in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Irrigation projects of Kerala pending clearance.

5248. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects requested by Kerala are pending clearance; and

(b) when will sanction be accorded to them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of Kerala have spent reports of 6 new major (Kerala Bhavani,

*Category-wise details are not available because the sanctions are given in all cases where the above advance is admissible.

Idamalayar, Kakkadavu, Muvattupuzha, Chimony and Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme) and 3 new medium schemes (Karapuzha, Attapady and Vamanapuram) to Central Water Commission for clearance. The replies to the comments of the Commission on 4 major (Kakkadavu, Muvattupuzha, Chimony and Kuttiadi Augmentation Scheme) and 1 medium (Vamanapuram) schemes, and modified reports in respect of 2 major (Kerala Bhavani and Idamalayar) Schemes are awaited from the State Government. The other two medium schemes (Karapuzha and Attapady) were considered by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in November, 1977. One of these, viz., Karapuzha was considered acceptable. Observations on the other viz. Attapady have been communicated to the State Government for compliance.

(b) Further action to process the Schemes for clearance would be taken only after replies to the comments/observations are received from the State Government. Clearance of Karapuzha Project is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा संस्थान, पटियाला द्वारा दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना

5249. डा० महादोषक सिंह शाक्य क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान ने अपने कुछ कर्मचारियों को हाकी और फुटबाल में प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा संस्थान, पटियाला भेजा था ;

(ख) क्या यह व्यवस्था खेलों में कुशलता प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इसमें अब तक कुशलता प्राप्त करली है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनरा सिंह गुलशन) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली विद्युत् प्रदाय संस्थान द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार (क), (ख) और (ग) भागों के उत्तर हां में है।

Association of Indian Universities

5250. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Association of Indian Universities was formed;

(b) purpose-wise grants to this Association to date;

(c) the aims and objects of the Association;

(d) who is the head of this Association; and whether he is a wholetime employee;

(e) whether reports of irregularities in regard to expenditure have been received by him; and

(f) if so, what are the facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Inter-University Board, later renamed as the Association of Indian Universities, was formed in 1925.

(b) The Association receives grants from the Government for undertaking specific research programmes, for promotion of sports through coaching, inter-university competitions, award of scholarships etc. and also in the form of a token contribution towards its maintenance expenditure. The grants paid to the Association during the last five years are as follows:—

	Maintenance grant	Development grant for Research Cell	Grants for sports activities
1973-74	55,000	60,000	5,06,000.00
1974-75	58,000	60,000	3,81,000.00
1975-76	70,000	83,000	2,88,525.56
1976-77	80,000	2,20,000	5,20,428.82
1977-78	90,000	2,95,000	3,97,976.00

(c) According to its Memorandum of Association, the objects of the Association are: to serve as an Inter-University Organisation; to act as a Bureau of information and to facilitate communication, co-ordination and mutual consultation amongst universities; to promote or to undertake such programmes as would help to prove standards of instruction, examination, research, text books, scholarly publications, library organisation and such other programmes; to assist universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations from other universities in India as well as abroad; to establish and maintain a sports organisation for promoting sports among member-universities, etc.

(d) The Association elects at its annual meeting a President for the succeeding year for a period of one year from 1st April to 31st March following. The President of the Association is the Chairman of its Standing Committee and also the Executive Officer also of the Association. He functions in an honorary capacity. At present, Dr. L. S. Negi, Vice-Chancellor, Himachal Pradesh University is the President of the Association.

(e) and (f) Government have not received any specific complaint about any irregularity in the expenditure of the Association.

Opening of Model High Schools in different Parts of Country

5251. SHRI RAJENDERA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme has been under consideration of the Government for the past two years regarding opening of Model High Schools in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the progress made so far ;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far on construction works and their smooth functioning; and

(d) the funds earmarked for the purpose for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):(a) to (d), The Central Advisory Board of Education had recommended establishment of model schools. However, the scheme has not been included in the Plan.

बिहार में सिचाई सुविधाओं और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

5252. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बतानेकी कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में सिचाई सुविधाओं और बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण राज्य विषय है और इसलिए इनके वित्त-पोषण करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है । राज्य योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में एक मुश्त दी जाती है और यह विकास के किसी क्षेत्र अथवा विशिष्ट परियोजना से संबंधित नहीं होती । फिर भी बिहार सरकार को विभिन्न चुनी हुई वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए 1977-78 के दौरान 7.2 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई है ।

बिहार से संबंधित लघु सिंचाई, वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा 1978-79 के लिए अनुमानित परिव्यय क्रमशः 21.0 करोड़, 101.00 करोड़ और 19.00 करोड़ रुपये है ।

Loss due to Hailstorm in Haryana

5253. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the severe hailstorm lashed out Haryana State on 1st and 2nd March, 1978 leaving behind a trail of devastation;

(b) estimated loss of wheat and gram crops damaged in the hailstorm ; and

(c) whether Government of Haryana have approached the Central Government for financial help for the affected persons of the State, and if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Haryana have reported that severe damage has

been caused by hailstorm to the standing crops of wheat, gram and oilseeds in about 400 villages in six districts affecting an area of 1.13 lakh hectares. According to the preliminary estimate of the State Government it appears that crops worth Rs. 30 crores have been damaged.

(c) On receipt of a request from the State Government for Central assistance, a Central Team was sent to make an assessment of the situation. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Team.

Sullage in Yamuna

5254. **SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE :**
SHRI D. G. GAWAI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Yamuna between Wazirabad (North Delhi) and Okhla Barrage (South Delhi) carries more fluid waste than water; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that the Yamuna between Wazirabad and Okhla Barrage carries more fluid waste than water.

The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Undertaking has initiated necessary measures in the matter.

Water Supply in Delhi

5255. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 16 per cent of water supply in Delhi remains unaccounted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. More than 16 per cent of water supply in Delhi Municipal Corporation area remains unaccounted.

(b) This is due to reasons like free public water hydrants, water used for fire fighting purposes and testing of fire hydrants, water used in public latrines, urinals, unauthorised water connections leakages in water mains and unmetered connections etc.

Efforts are being made to meter the unmetered water connections a cell for leak Detection Survey is being created and survey of unauthorised connections is being carried out.

Damage of Foodgrains kept in open

5256. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the **MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that damage has been caused to the uncovered stocks of foodgrains due to bad weather during the first three quarters of the year 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b): A quantity of 5.4 million tonnes was in storage in the open, covered with polythene covers ('CAP' storage) as on 31-12-77, out of which a quantity of 2.02 lakh tonnes was affected due to heavy rains, floods and cyclones. The salvaging of affected stocks is still in progress and a quantity of 14588 tonnes was segregated as damaged and unfit for human consumption till 31-12-1977.

Facilities for purpose of getting higher Job and foreign assignments to Teachers of Government Aided Schools in Delhi

5257. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the **Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Government aided schools in Delhi are getting usual facilities of lien and leave without pay for the purpose of getting higher jobs and foreign assignment service;

(b) if so, whether departmental instructions have been issued to this effect; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, no departmental instructions have been issued by them in this behalf. However, teachers of aided schools are allowed to seek higher jobs in India and foreign assignments abroad, and are given the facility of lien on the same criteria as are applicable to Government servants. Copies of the instructions applicable to Government servants in this behalf are brought to the notice of aided schools. Broadly, lien of permanent teachers of aided schools during absence on deputation in India, is retained for the normal period of two years; and quasi-permanent teachers are allowed to revert to their jobs on the expiry of two years provided the posts held by them in their respective schools continue to exist. As regards retention of lien during deputation on foreign assignments abroad, permanent teachers are allowed to retain their lien in the case of assignments secured through Government channels, subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Government in each case.

Sports Conference

5258. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the **Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Conference of State Ministers of Sports and Presidents and Members of the All India Council of Sports and State Sports Councils was held recently;

(b) if so, what were the main recommendations of the Conference; and

(c) the decisions Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Resettlement of Harijans and Backward Classes in Delhi

525c. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places in Delhi where Harijans and the poor have been settled so far and also the number of places where they are proposed to be settled; and

(b) the details of the facilities provided at the places where the poor have been settled ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT) : (a) There are 36 J. J. Resettlement Colonies in which persons removed from Jhuggi jhopri clusters have been settled. These persons belong to the poor class and have large proportion of Harijans amongst them. 25% of the flats constructed by the Delhi Development Authority in various localities are also reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

(b) In the resettlement colonies all essential amenities like community latrines, water supply through hand pumps and tube wells, roads, street lighting, S. W. Drains, parks etc. have been provided. In addition to this, facilities like schools, adult literary centres, T. V. Centre, Balbarics, community hall, milk booths, dispensaries, doctors forum, super bazar, fair price shops, sports Pavilion etc. have also been provided.

Enquiry against Director of Tuber Crops Research Centre, Trivandrum

526c. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to

refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on 21st November, 1977 regarding action taken against Director of Tuber Crop Research Centre Trivandrum and state :

(a) whether enquiry against the Director of Tuber Crops Research Centre has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what action has been taken on the findings of the Report ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of the five charges, the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries, Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, held that only one charge has been proved and the remaining four charges have not been proved.

(c) On the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, Dr. N. Hrishikesh, Director, Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum, has been exonerated.

Library Facilities in Delhi

5261. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present library facilities in Delhi are inadequate to cater to the masses;

(b) if so, the details, the names of libraries at present, to what extent they are able to cater to the people;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up more libraries during the current year for the benefit of masses; and

(d) whether any assistance is offered to voluntary associations which come forward to set up such libraries and if so, details of the Government policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The library facilities have

not been able to keep pace with the phenomenal rate of growth of Delhi, and will need continuous strengthening.

(b) Library facilities are available to the people of Delhi through public libraries, libraries of educational institutions and libraries run by voluntary organisations. The need for library facilities for the masses is, at present mainly met by the Delhi Public Library, an autonomous organisation under the Government of India. The Delhi Public Library has a network of library service units in Delhi consisting of, besides the Central Library, 4 Branch Libraries, 17 Sub-branch Libraries, 14 Deposit Stations, 5 Mobile library vans providing service at 61 places in the Union Territory of Delhi and a strong Braille Department for the blind.

(c) The Delhi Public Library proposes to open more branches in Delhi during the next few years.

(d) No, Sir. Assistance is however, given for the purchase of books, furniture etc. to voluntary organisations running public libraries/manuscript libraries which are registered as Societies and are in existence for over three years.

Construction Work on Navagaon DAM

5662. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government propose to give sanction to Gujarat to start construction work on Navagaon dam on Narmada pending Tribunal's award on the height of the dam;

(b) whether this will save time and expedite completion of the dam whatever be its final height; and

(c) whether the reaction of other concerned States will be obtained on this matter as speeding up use of Narmada Water is of national importance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b) The height of the Navagaon Dam is one of the important issues being adjudicated upon by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal whose decision is expected to be received during the course of the year. The project can be considered for inclusion in the State's Developmental Plan only after its inter-State aspects are resolved and the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

S. C. & S. T. Teachers in Delhi

5263. SHRI RAM KUMAR BERWA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of teachers in each of the Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi;

(b) total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes teachers out of them; and whether this number is in accordance with their reserved quota; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not filling the reserved quota and the special efforts being made to fill the gap in the matter of reserved quota in all the schools ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARA KATKI) (a) 11846, in Higher Secondary Schools-

(b) Scheduled Castes	448
Scheduled Tribes	10

The existing strength of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is less than the prescribed reserved quota.

(c) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, adequate number of candidates possessing the prescribed qualifications to teach various subjects were not available through local Employment Exchanges.

Special advertisements for recruitment of teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were issued in 1975 and 1976 as a result of which 160 teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and 80 belonging to Scheduled Tribes were empanelled for recruitment. It has been also decided to earmark 50% of the vacancies for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

1978-79 में आरम्भ की जाने वाली अन्तर्राज्यीय सिंचाई योजनाएँ

5264. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में कितने प्रतिशत

सिंचित भूमि है तथा देश में सिंचाई भूमि की औसत प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) 1978-79 में उपर्युक्त राज्यों में सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत अधिक भूमि लाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत और अधिक भूमि लाने के लिए 1978-79 में आरम्भ की जाने वाली उन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में 1974-75 के दौरान सकल कृषिगत क्षेत्र की तुलना में सकल सिंचित क्षेत्र की प्रतिशतता 8.3, 20.0, 17.5 तथा 9.9 थी जबकि अखिल भारतीय औसत 25.5 थी।

(ख) राज्यों की वार्षिक योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम, उप-क्षेत्र अथवा विकास शीर्ष में संबंधित नहीं होती। इसलिए सामान्य केन्द्रीय सहायता में से कोई धन राशि राज्यों की सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए विशेष रूप से आवंटित नहीं की गई। परन्तु कुछ राज्यों की कुछ चुनी हुई निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं और 1977-78 की वार्षिक योजना में शामिल कुछ नई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से अतिरिक्त योजना परिव्यय को पूरा करने के लिए अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई। 1978-79 के लिए अभी तक ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है।

(ग) 1978-79 के दौरान 16 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम क्रियान्वित की जाएंगी।

Development of Cheap Solar Cooker by I.C.A.R.

5265. SHRI G. S. REDDI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the research institutions under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed a cheap solar cooker particularly for rural areas ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what effort has been made to produce this commercially ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Sir, The Central Arid Zone Research Institute (ICAR), Jodhpur has designed fabricated and tested five different solar cookers.

(b) Of the five solar cookers, two of them are of Hot box type, two reflected type and one involves the principle of flat plate collector. Testing of these cookers have shown that Hot box type cooker and solar oven have the greatest promise due to their efficiency of operation and ease of construction with local skill and material. The details of the Hot box type cooker and solar oven are given in the Annexure.

(c) A reference in this regard is being made to the National Research Development Corporation.

Statement

Hot Box type

The Cooker developed at CAZRI, Jodhpur consists of a double walled box (Basal area is 45x45 cm.) with outer wall made of teak wood (1.25 thick and inner wall made of blackened, galvanized iron sheet of 20 gauge with 3.75 cm fibre glass insulation in between). The type of this box contains two clear window glass (each 3 mm thick), 16 x 55 cm. with a spacing 5.0 cm. in an air-tight wooden frame hinged on one side. The angle of the reflector and its position relative to sun can be changed as and when required.

2. Solar Oven

In the solar oven fabricated at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur eight reflectors are used. This solar oven consists of a wall insulated semi-cylindrical form, made of aluminium sheet and wood. Two shells are made and the space between them, 7.5 cm is filled with fibreglass insulation. The interior shell is painted black. A door of the same insulating material is also made for keeping and taking out the food. The window (40 x 40 cm.) of the oven consists of two transparent glass sheets (3 mm thick) with a spacing of 2.0 cm. Eight reflectors, made of silvered glass mirrors, four of square shape and four of triangular shape, have been used. A cradle like cooking platform is made in the oven which helps in keeping the vessel containing food horizontal irrespective of the inclination of the oven. Two vessels containing food at a time can be placed on this platform.

Production of Onion And Potato

5266. **SHRI AMAR SINGH V. RATHAWA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of onions and potatoes during the last three years in Gujarat and in other States ;

(b) what steps have been taken to increase production of potatoes and onions in Gujarat and in other States; and

(c) what is the target of their production in Gujarat and other States during the years 1978 and 1979;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) (i) **ONION :** Estimates of production of onion in the country are not available.

(ii) **POTATO :** The total production of potatoes during the last three years in Gujarat and in other States has been as under :—

(Production in '000 tonnes)

State	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Gujarat	110.4	105.2	206.6
Uttar Pradesh	2138.8	2505.9	254.7
Punjab	448.4	497.0	580.0
Haryana	277.3	211.5	187.4
Bihar	948.6	1414.1	1341.2
West Bengal	1354.9	1615.5	1657.2
Madhya Pradesh	260.6	217.0	173.2
Himachal Pradesh	71.6	76.1	84.4
All India	6225.4	7306.0	7287.0

(b) (i) **ONION :** There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme on onion under implementation at present. However, in some of the onion growing States, Department of Agriculture/Horticulture distribute good quality seed and advise the farmers on the cultivation techniques of the crop through their normal extension agencies.

(ii) **POTATO :** Supply of disease free potato seed is one of the most important factors in increasing production. The programme of good seed production and requirements of all potato growing States including Gujarat is properly monitored twice every year. The variety-wise production programme of breeders, foundation stage-I, foundation stage II and certified seeds by different organisation and States of the country is carefully chalked out. The seed so multiplied is distributed to the growers. Besides, the State Governments have been advised to launch a motivational campaign to increase the production of potatoes through the following measures :—

(i) Adoption of full package of practices over large area.

(ii) To increase the coverage under improved varieties of potatoes, and

(iii) To increase the area under the crop.

(c) (i) **ONION :** No production targets have been fixed for onion during 1978 and 1979, either for Gujarat or for other States.

(ii) **POTATO :** The Centre has been impressing upon the States including Gujarat to increase their area and pro-

duction of potato. However, no specific target has been fixed by the Centre for potato production in any of the States including Gujarat during the year 1978 and 1979. The estimate of production of potatoes during 1977-78 would become available after the close of the current agricultural year i.e. some times in middle of June, 1978.

Central Universities offering Courses in Foreign Languages

5267. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether one or more Central Universities offer courses in foreign languages particularly Chinese, Spanish, French and Arabic ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ;

(c) actual enrolment of students in all such foreign languages, separately and University-wise during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(d) whether Government propose to strengthen the said programme of teaching; and

(e) if so, when, how and with what additional financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Amount spent on the Development of Delhi and other places

5268. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Central Government for development of Delhi during the years 1975-77;

(b) the amount spent by the Central Government for the same purpose during 1977-78 and the estimated expenditure for 1978-79; and

(c) the amount spent by the Central Government during the years 1977-78 and

estimated amount for 1978-79 for development of Chandigarh, Bombay, Bangalore, Jaipur, Madras, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Shillong, Gauhati, Calcutta, Patna and Lucknow?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference is to the Central assistance provided from the Scheme of Integrated Urban Development in metropolitan cities and areas of national importance, introduced during the Fifth Plan period. No assistance has been provided so far under this scheme for the development of Delhi. It is not possible at this stage to estimate whether any assistance would be provided in 1978-79 for Delhi.

(c) Central assistance provided under the Programme during the year 1977-78 is as follows :—

	Rupees in crores
1. Chandigarh . . .	Nil
2. Bombay . . .	4.84
3. Bangalore . . .	1.70
4. Jaipur . . .	Nil
5. Madras . . .	2.84
6. Trivandrum . . .	Nil
7. Bhopal . . .	Nil
8. Bhubaneswar . . .	Nil
9. Shillong . . .	Nil
10. Gauhati . . .	Nil
11. Calcutta . . .	10.50
12. Patna . . .	Nil
13. Lucknow . . .	0.51

Since assistance is sanctioned and released on the basis of assessment of the progress and availability of funds, the quantum of assistance in 1978-79 has not yet been determined.

**Amount Granted to Orissa for
Educational Schemes**

5269. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the amount allotted by the Central Government to the State of Orissa during Fifth Five Year Plan period for various educational schemes ;

(b) whether this money has been fully utilised; and if not, how much money has been utilised and for which item;

(c) the details regarding the amount that had not been utilised and the items for which that amount was meant for ; and

(d) the reasons for not utilising the amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PTRATAP CHANDRA GHUNDER) : (a) According to the available information, the Central Govt. have sanctioned grants/loans amounting to Rs. 3.21 crores to Orissa State during Fifth Plan period for various educational, central and centrally sponsored schemes. Schemewise details are given in the enclosed statement. So far as states' schemes are concerned, central assistance is released for the Plan as a whole and not for different heads of development.

(b) to (d) The grants are released on the basis of certain norms laid down by the Central Government. The grants are released usually in instalments after the State Govt. reports progress of expenditure.

Statement

Grants/Loans given to Orissa Government for various Central /Centrally Sponsored Schemes for education during Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78).

(Figures in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned during Fifth Five Year Plan
		Rs.
1.	Grant-in-aid for Educational Technology Cells	7.23
2.	Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education	1.83

(Figures in lakhs)

	Rs.
3. Summer Institutes for Science Teachers	1.76
4. Assistance for Research Programmes to S.I.E., Bhubaneswar	0.09
5. Organising Distt. /State level Science Exhibitions	0.25
6. Third All India Educational Survey	1.86
7. Farmers Functional Literacy Programme	8.44
8. Non-Formal Education Programme (15--25 age-group)	4.81
9. Production of Literature for neo-literates	1.43
10. National Scholarship Scheme	12.29
11. National Loan Scholarship Scheme	86.94
12. National Scholarship for the children of Primary and Secondary School teacher	0.25
13. National Scholarship at the Secondary Stage for talented children	11.23
14. Grants to State Sports Council Government for development of Sports and Physical Education	2.15
15. National Service Scheme	24.45
16. Planning Forums	0.37
17. Appointment of Hindi Teachers	122.00
18. Development of Sanskrit Education	4.67
19. Production of books in regional language at the University level through State book production boards and granth academies	42.00
20. Regional Engineering College, Rourkela	2.12
21. Improvement of Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges	6.30
GRAND TOTAL	321.33

**Appraisal Report of World Bank on
Upper Krishna Project**

5270. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India
has received the Appraisal Report of the
World Bank on Upper Krishna Project
in Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Preliminary Appraisal Report of the World Bank was received in the month of February, 1978, on the basis of which negotiations were concluded in March, 1978. Final Report is however, awaited.

(b) According to the negotiations conducted in March, 1978, the Bank has estimated the project cost at S 252 million and IDA would provide a credit of US \$ 126 million. The first phase of the project for which the assistance is provided, comprises completion of it:

(i) the Narayanpur Dam to full height and Almatti Dam to Stage I height,

(ii) Narayanpur Left Bank Canal and Shahapur Branch,

(iii) Irrigation distribution system to serve an area of 127,000 ha. field channels to individual farms to cover an area of 80,000 ha.,

(iv) land shaping and field drainage channels to cover 25,000 ha., and

(v) It also includes proposals for construction of field channels and land-shaping in Malaprabha and Ghataprabha irrigation project commands to serve an area of 26,000 and 5,000 ha. respectively. This

phase of the project is expected to be completed in a period of 5 years (from 1978-79 to 1982-83).

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्कूलों का खोला जाना

5271. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का देश में कमजोर वर्गों एवं हरिजनों में व्याप्त निरक्षरता को दूर करने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये स्कूल खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क)
जी, हाँ ।

(ख) समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, देश में सर्वव्यापी साक्षरता की प्राप्ति सरकार की घोषित नीति है। 6—14 वर्ष आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को सर्व मुलभ बनाना तथा राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 15—35 आयु-वर्ग के निरक्षर प्रौढ़ों को साक्षर बनाना इस नीति के दो घटक हैं । दाखिल न होने वाले बच्चों में, जो हर प्रयास के बावजूद भी स्कूल नहीं जा पाते हैं, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों, भूमिहीन खेतीकर मजदूरों जैसे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के बच्चे शामिल हैं तथा प्रौढ़ निरक्षरों का एक बड़ा भाग भी समाज के इन वर्गों से ही संबंधित है ।

अगले 5—7 वर्षों की अवधि में अनुमानित 4.52 करोड़ अतिरिक्त दाखिल न होने वाले बच्चों के लिए प्रारंभिक शिक्षा

को सर्वसुलभ बनाने के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने तथा लगभग इसी अवधि में अनुमानित 10 करोड़ प्रौढ़ आबादी को शामिल करने के लिए यह अनिवार्य है कि जिन बस्तियों में स्कूल नहीं हैं, उन सभी बस्तियों में स्कूलों की व्यवस्था बच्चों के घरों के काफी निकट की जाय तथा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के माक्षरता केन्द्र खोले जाएं। राज्य सरकारों से अपनी-अपनी योजनाएं तदनुसार तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। ऐसे अधिकांश स्कूल प्राचीन तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में होंगे।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मैदा की खरीद दर

5272. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वियतनाम को निर्यात करने के लिये मिलों में भिन्न-भिन्न दरों पर आटा/मैदा खरीदा गया; और यदि हां, तो उन दरों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय खाद्यनिगम ने मिलों से जिन दरों पर आटा/मैदा खरीदा वे उन दरों से बहुत अधिक है जिन पर यह मिलों को आटा बनाने के लिये गेहूं सप्लाई करता है; और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में तथ्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा जारी की गई टेंडर इनक्वायरी के आधार पर देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित मिलों से वियतनाम को मैदा सप्लाई करने की पेशकश प्राप्त हुई थी। कोटेशनों, गुण निर्दिष्टियों और

पेश की गयी मात्रा की तुलनात्मकता पर विचार करते हुए, विभिन्न मिलों के साथ 580 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन से 1640 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के बीच दरों पर कुल 67,000 मीटरी टन मैदा सप्लाई करने के लिए ठेके किए गए हैं।

(ख) रोलर फ्लोर मिलों को वियतनाम को मैदा सप्लाई करने के लिए 1250 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के केन्द्रीय निगम मूल्य पर गेहूं सप्लाई किया जा रहा है। मैदा का मूल्य गेहूं के मूल्य से आवश्यक रूप में अधिक होगा क्योंकि गेहूं से मैदा बनाने में मैदा की केवल कुछेक प्रतिशतता निकाली जा सकती है। मैदा का मूल्य, मिलिंग की लागत, उचित मिलिंग माजिन और अन्य सह उत्पादों से प्राप्त होने वाली राशि को ध्यान में रख कर निकाला जाता है।

Unauthorised Occupation of Wakf Properties in Delhi

5273. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some Wakf properties in Delhi under unauthorised occupation ;

(b) whether the unauthorised occupation and mismanagement of Wakf properties is being allowed in spite of the repeated requests by the Delhi Wakf Board; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the unauthorised occupation is vacated to enable the Wakf Board to develop these properties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to the Delhi Wakf Board, some Wakf properties are under unauthorised occupation in Delhi.

(b) and (c). The Wakf Board for the Union territory of Delhi is an autonomous body established and functioning under the provisions of the Wakf Act, 1954. The Board has to take steps for recovery of possession in accordance with the law and the period of limitation for such recovery has been extended from time to time by Parliamentary legislation and legislation has been undertaken in Parliament in the current session further extending the period of limitation upto 31st December, 1980 in relation to the Union territory of Delhi. As regards complaints of mismanagement, these are considered and dealt with by the Delhi Administration.

Supply of Adulterated Fungicide Diathene to Jammu and Kashmir.

5274. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fungicide Diathene M 45, supplied to J & K State during 1976 and 1977 was adulterated and if so, action taken against the company concerned; and

(b) whether Government would purchase and distribute Fungicides through Government agencies to avoid private intervention and if not, what are the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As reported by the State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir, complaints about the adulterations of Diathene M 45 supplied to fruit-growers during the year 1977 were received. An enquiry by the State Govt. showed that the pesticide supplied to the fruit-growers was perfect and according to the required standard of efficiency. The State Govt. found the complaints baseless. The State Govt., therefore, did not think it proper to take any action against the company which supplied the chemical. However, no complaint for the supplies made during 1976 was received by the State Government.

(b) The State Government directly purchases the fungicides from the manu-

facturer and sales are conducted by the State Horticulture Department through their own depots.

उर्वरक, बीज और कीटनाशी औषधियों के उपयोग के लिए भूमि की एक यूनिट

5275. श्री महो लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित 'खेती की बातें' कार्यक्रम में उर्वरकों के उपयोग, बीजों की बुवाई और कीटनाशी औषधियों के छिड़काव के लिए एक हैक्टर भूमि को एक यूनिट माना जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कहा तक उचित है कि भारत में बड़ी संख्या में किसानों के पास केवल एक या दो हैक्टर भूमि है । जिसे वे विभिन्न फसलों की बुवाई के लिए छोटे-छोटे खेतों में बांट लेते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार है कि इस यूनिट को घटा कर एक एकड़ या एक बीघा अथवा स्थानीय यूनिट किया जाये जिससे छोटे और अनपढ़ किसान भी उस से फायदा उठा सकें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) : अनुसंधान संस्थाओं, कृषि विभागों तथा विस्तार एजेंसियों द्वारा कृषि आदानों के प्रयोग के बारे में सामान्य रूप से हैक्टर के रूप में सलाह दी जाती है । हैक्टर, नाप-तोल की मीटरी प्रणाली क्षेत्र की माप का एकक है । यह प्रणाली नाप-तोल अधिनियम, 1956 के मानकों को लागू करने से व्यवहार में आई । मीटरी प्रणाली ही सरकारी तौर पर मान्य प्रणाली है, अतः

किसी अन्य मानक का प्रयोग सम्भव नहीं होगा। स्थानीय माप भी एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र में भिन्न-भिन्न होता है। तथापि, आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों में बहुधा भूमि की माप के स्थानीय रूप से लोकप्रिय समानों का प्रयोग किया जाता है। आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों में स्थानीय पैमानों के प्रयोग की दृष्टि में किसानों को अधिक कठिनाई अनुभव करने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

निकोबार द्वीप समूह में शरणार्थियों को भूमि का आबंटन

5276. श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोर्ट ब्लेयर के निकोबार, ग्रेट निकोबार, हट्टवे आदि द्वीपों में बंगलादेश से आये कितने शरणार्थी परिवारों का बसाया गया है ;

(ख) आजीविका कमाने के लिए उन्हें जितनी-जितनी भूमि दी गई है ; और

(ग) उस भूमि में पैदा होने वाले अनाज की बिक्री के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) :
(क) 805 परिवार ।

(ख) खेती के लिए प्रति कृषक परिवार 5 एकड़ भूमि और प्रति लघु व्यवसायी परिवार 2 एकड़ भूमि ।

(ग) प्रत्येक परिवार की आवश्यकता से अधिक जो अनाज पैदा किया जाता है उसे

अण्डमान और निकोबार प्रशासन के पूर्ति विभाग द्वारा खरीद लिया जाता है ।

Composite Projects under Small Farmers Development Agency

5277. SHRI SARAT KAR :

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of composite projects under the Small Farmers' Development Agency proposed to be incorporated for implementation in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of such projects which were implemented during Fifth Five Year Plan and are now likely to be incorporated in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the State of Orissa ; and

(c) the number of small farmers likely to be benefited on account of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :
(a) to (c) : During the Fifth Plan seven Small Farmers' Development Agency projects were implemented in Orissa. These projects will continue during 1978-79 i.e., the first year of Sixth Plan. The number of projects to be implemented in the Sixth Plan is not yet available as the Sixth Plan is yet to be finalised. During this project period ending in 1978-79, each project is expected to benefit approximately 50,000 small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers since the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Upto the end of December, 1977 the projects in Orissa have assisted 2,73,757 beneficiaries.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत केनाल कालोनी

5278. श्री बेगाराम चौहान :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को राज्य सरकार को इस आशय के आदेश देने का विचार

है कि राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के अन्तर्गत केनाल कालोनी में भूमिहीन लोगों की प्रत्येक बस्ती में दो 'चाक्स' होने चाहिए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे आदेश कब तक दे दिए जायेंगे और क्या इन्हें सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय वे राजस्थान नहर क्षेत्र में चार 'चाक्स' के लिए एक चाक आबादी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। बहरहाल ग्रामीण रुझान और जनता की इच्छाओं पर ध्यान देने के उद्देश्य से राजस्थान सरकार ने प्रत्येक दो चाक्स के लिए एक चाक आबादी की व्यवस्था करने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति स्थापित की है।

Date of Priority for re-allotment of Government accommodation to the employees having their own houses

5279. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the priority date for purposes of allotment of Government accommodation to Central Government employees having their own houses at place of duty, who had vacated the Government accommodation allotted to them in compliance with the Government's orders of 9th September, 1975 and had been asked to submit fresh applications for allotment of Government accommodation by 15th August, 1977 has been fixed as 1st June, 1977.

(b) if so, the number of such applicants category-wise ; and

(c) whether under the existing circumstances, the employees especially those entitled to accommodation upto type IV are not likely to have their turn before their retirement, and if so, whether Government are considering to allot to them their original dates of priority for allotment of General pool accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Type	No. of applications
I	160
II	909
III	829
IV	930
V	60
VI	16
VII	3
VIII	1
TOTAL	2908

(c) The officers will have to await their turn. There is no proposal to give them their original dates of priority.

Refund of excess amount charged by D.D.A.

5280. SHRI S. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the arbitrary increase ranging from Rs. 10,600 to Rs. 22,600 in the price charged from the allottees of the D.D.A. (MIG) flats in Rajauri Garden ;

(b) when the Government propose to refund the excess amount charged to the individual allottees; and

(c) the rate of interest which will be paid by Government on the excess amount charged ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The prices were increased for giving relief to Janta/LIG categories of allottees. The excess amount charged ranged between Rs. 8,300 to Rs. 13,200/-.

(b) There is no proposal to refund the amount.

(c) Does not arise.

Selection grade Headmasters and Teachers in Delhi Municipal Corporation

5281. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many posts of Selection Grade Headmasters and Teachers have been created and filled in Education Department of Delhi Municipal Corporation since 5th September, 1971 to 1st January 1973.

(b) how many posts of Headmasters and Teachers in Selection Grade were kept reserved for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government; and

(c) how many Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates have been offered the Selection Grade posts and what steps are being taken to fill up the rest of the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): The Delhi Municipal Corporation has furnished the following information:

(a)

	Posts created	Posts filled
Headmasters . . .	251	178
Asstt. Teachers . . .	1876	1578

(b)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Headmasters . . .	38	19
Asstt. Teachers . . .	282	141

(c) The position as on 1-3-1978 is as under:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Headmasters . . .	3	..
Asstt. Teachers . . .	74	..

The Corporation has already initiated action to grant Selection Grades to the concerned eligible Headmasters and Assistant Teachers.

Soyabean production during Fifth Plan

5282. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present production and what was the target for production of soyabeans under the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) what steps have been taken to develop production of soyabeans in India;

(c) whether assistance from World Bank has been sought in this regard; and

(d) steps being taken to solve the problem of perpetual shortage of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of production of soyabean in the country are, at present, not available and separate target of production of soyabean was not fixed under the Fifth Five year Plan.

(b) The following steps have been taken to develop production of soyabean in India under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme :—

- (i) Extension of area under soyabean cultivation which was estimated to be 1.91 lakh hectares, mainly in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, during 1977-78.
- (ii) Use of improved seeds and other improved package of practices.
- (iii) Free distribution of Minikits, each containing seeds of new varieties, sufficient for half hectare.
- (iv) Large scale demonstration on farmers' fields in order to popularise the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation.

Apart from the above steps, in order to overcome the problem of marketing of soyabean by farmers, Government have announced a support price of Rs. 115/- per quintal inclusive of a promotional premium of Rs. 10/- per quintal, for soyabean of fair average quality, for 1977-78 season. Support price operations have been entrusted to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) As a long term measure, a National Edible Oil Policy has been formulated. The parameters of the Edible Oil Policy cover the following :—

(a) measures for increasing the productivity of oilseeds and developing newer oil seeds which show promise;

(b) technological innovations designed to increase oil extraactions;

(c) development of necessary infrastructure for marketing and processing so that the cultivation of newer oil seeds become remunerative to the growers;

(d) ensuring a broad measures of stability in prices through State intervention for price support;

(e) introduction of a scheme of buffer stocking operations;

(f) adoption of a suitable machinery for regulating the type and tonnage of imports and exports and their time schedules; and

(g) evolution of measures for the supply of edible oils to the consumers, especially to the weaker sections of the society at

reasonable and relatively stable prices through an appropriate public distribution system.

बिहार को लम्बित सिंचाई योजनाय

5283. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रताप : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार की कितनी सिंचाई योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के समक्ष लम्बित हैं और उनकी क्रियान्विति के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में बिहार की 17 बृहद् और 25 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें तकनीकी जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। इन में से 11 बृहद् और 20 मध्यम स्कीमों पर टिप्पणियां पहले ही राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। राज्य सरकार ने 6 सतत् बृहद् परियोजनाओं के संशोधित अनुमान भी प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इन परियोजनाओं में से 3 परियोजनाओं पर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियां राज्य सरकार को भेज दी गई हैं और उनके उत्तरों की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

सरकारी आवास रहित सरकारी कर्मचारी

5284. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें इस वर्ष से अधिक सेवा करने के उपरान्त भी सरकारी आवास नहीं मिल सका है और उन्हें यह सुविधा कब तक उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : आबंटन वर्ष में किसी टाइप विशेष में सम्भवतः कितने मकान उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे इस बात को देखते हुए दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास से मकानों के आबंटन के लिए सीमित आधार पर आवेदन मांगे जाते हैं। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के बारे में कोई सांख्यिकीय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है जिनकी सर्विस 10 वर्ष से अधिक हो गई है किन्तु उन्हें सामान्य पूल वास से मकान का आबंटन नहीं हुआ है। यद्यपि, मकान के आबंटन के लिए प्रतीक्षा अवधि को कम करने के लिए सामान्य पूल में काफी अधिक मकान बनाने का प्रस्ताव है किन्तु यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इन लोगों को कब तक मकान मिल जाएगी।

Development of Sports

5285. SHRI VASANT SAHTE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a special programme in consultation with the various States and Central Organisations to take up a massive programme for improvement of standards in sports and propagation of Indian sports with a view to evolve an integrated policy on development of sports in the country with special emphasis on development of sports in rural areas;

(b) if so, details of the scheme in operation and proposed/under consideration for 1978-79; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the provision for sports made to the Central Schools in the country is inadequate and steps taken to enhance provision of funds to Central Schools in the country and other facilities for development of sports during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. In order to evolve a consensus on formulating a national policy of Physical Education and Sports and Games a Conference of the State Sports Ministers, Presidents of the State

Sports Councils, President and members of the All India Council of Sports etc. was convened by the Central Government in November, 1974. The president programme of the Government for promotion of Physical Education and Sports and Games is broadly based on the consensus reached in the said Conference.

It is proposed to convene during the course of the year another meeting of the State Sports Ministers, representatives of the State Sports Councils etc. to have a fresh look on the existing policies and programmes of physical education and sports, evolve a new National Sports Policy and prepare a national plan for promotion of physical education and sports and games in the country.

(b) The following schemes will continue to be implemented during 1978-79:

- (i) Training of high calibre leadership in physical education and sports through the two national institutes, established by the Central Government, namely the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (Patna) and the Lakshmi Bai National College of Physical Education (Gwalior);
- (ii) Specialised coaching facilities in various sports disciplines for the young through a chain of Regional Sports Coaching Centres set up at selected centres all over the country under the National Coaching Schemes;
- (iii) Financial assistance to National Sports Federations;
- (iv) Financial assistance to State Governments/State Sports Councils for (a) Annual Coaching Camps; (b) Establishment and maintenance of Rural Sports Centres; (c) purchase of sports equipment of non-expendable nature; (d) development of Play-grounds; (e) improvement of physical facilities in Physical Education teacher training institutions; (f) construction of stadia, swimming pools, floodlighting of play-grounds; and (g) construction of sports complex.
- (v) Financial assistance to Colleges/Universities for coaching-cum-competition camps, sports talent scholarships, and development of sports facilities like gymnasium, play-ground, stadium etc.
- (vi) Award of 400 National level and 800 State level fresh Sports Talent Search Scholarships annually to school students proficient in sports

in addition to renewal of scholarships granted in previous years;

(vii) Annual Rural Sports Tournaments from block level to national level for the rural youth;

(viii) Annual Women's Sports Festival;

(ix) Organisation of physical fitness tests, as prescribed in the test batteries under the National Physical Efficiency Drive, all over the country during specified period to popularise the concept of physical fitness;

(x) Financial assistance to national level Yoga institutions for promotion of research and/or teacher training programmes;

(xi) Development of National Sports Complex at New Delhi;

(xii) National Awards for the Published Literature on Physical Education, Sports and Games;

(xiii) Arjuna Awards for outstanding sportsmen and sportswomen who have distinguished themselves in different sports activities.

(c) No, Sir. Adequate funds are being provided for promotion of sports and games and allied activities in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The budget allocation for 1978-79 for this purpose is Rs. 5.92 lakhs as against Rs. 3.00 lakhs provided during 1977-78. A Sports Control Board has also been set up by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan to look after promotion of these activities.

World Bank aid for development of Bshery in West Bengal

5286. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is considering to sanction some amount of the World Bank Assistance Fund for development of fisheries in West Bengal particularly in Katwa, Pandua and Balagarh;

(b) whether Government are also considering excavation of the Damodar Valley from Bardwan to Midnapore on broader scale;

(c) if so, the amount likely to be sanctioned for same purpose; and

(d) the appropriate date by which the funds may be made available to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

Extension of Lal Dora of villages in Delhi

5287. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding extension of Lal Dora of villages in Delhi; and

(b) the steps taken to remove the long standing complaint?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration is considering the matter.

Homestead Land to Landless

5288. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide homestead land to landless families;

(b) if so, the total number of landless families State-wise and what is the total number of families which got homestead land in 1977; and

(c) the further programme for providing homestead land in the years 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b) A statement showing the State-wise number of landless families eligible for allotment of house-sites under the Scheme for provision of House-sites to landless workers in rural areas is appended at the attached Statement. The number of landless families which were allotted house-sites, as reported by the State Governments and Union Territories Administration upto 31st December, 1976 and upto 30th November, 1977 was 70,94,663 and 73,36,010 respectively. Apart from the house-sites allotted under the scheme for provision of house-sites, action has been taken by several State Governments and Union Territories Administration to confer ownership rights on homestead tenants.

(c) The scheme for allotment of house-sites is included in the National Programme of Minimum Needs. It is being continued in 1978. It is proposed to continue this in 1979 also.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total number of eligible families in State/Union Territory
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	16,00,000
2	Assam . . .	2,29,000
3	Bihar . . .	19,58,000
4	Gujarat . . .	3,90,647
5	Haryana . . .	2,14,158
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	4,499
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	18,000
8	Karnataka . . .	8,46,000
9	Kerala . . .	3,00,000
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	9,13,037
11	Maharashtra . . .	3,65,000
12	Orissa . . .	4,19,000
13	Punjab . . .	2,95,352
14	Rajasthan . . .	8,54,023
15	Tamil Nadu . . .	14,97,000
16	Tripura . . .	42,650

1	2	3
17	Uttar Pradesh . . .	12,12,014
18	West Bengal . . .	2,97,929
UNION TERRITORIES		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	6,302
2	Chandigarh . . .	51
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	715
4	Delhi . . .	14,200
5	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	16,000
6	Pondicherry . . .	10,960
Total . . .		1,15,04,537

Shiv Temple in Harsud

5289. SHRI PARMANAND GO-VINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that ruins of at least one thousand year old Shiv temple are lying in a field near Khalwa village in Tahsil Harsud in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the remains of the temple are being taken by the villagers and thus a valuable archaeological evidence is being destroyed almost daily; and

(c) if, so the steps to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir, but the said temple is not centrally protected.

(b) According to information received no sculpture or architectural members forming part of the temple are being taken away by the villagers.

(c) Does not arise.

Prohibition

5290. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in introducing prohibition within 4 years in the whole country State-wise;

(b) what is the proposed programme for the year 1978-79 in the Union Territories and other States; and

(c) what is the quantum of assistance which the Central Government will give to the States and Union Territories in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAPCHANDRACHUNDER):

(a) The guidelines formulated by the Government of India for implementing prohibition have been communicated to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It is for State Governments/Union Territories to accept and implement them. A statement showing the steps taken by the State Governments of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T 2003/78].

(b) For 1978-79, the 'dry days' approach has been recommended to States and Union Territories, in addition to immediate stoppage of drinking in public places discontinuance of advertisement, non renewal of licences, non issue of new licences, withdrawal of licences to shops near vulnerable areas, strict enforcement of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act 1977, prevention of drinking by Government Servants etc.

(c) The States will be compensated to the extent of 50% of the established loss of excise revenue in each year, commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base. No compensation is to be made for possible increases which may have occurred in excise revenue, cost of enforcement, etc.

Shop sites in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

5291. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken by the Department of Rehabilitation to sell the shop sites in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi by auction;

(b) if so, whether these sale proceeds will be utilised in reducing the burden of premium of land on the allottees of the colony; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) A decision had been taken earlier to transfer all the four shop sites in Chittaranjan Park colony to the Delhi Development Authority, so that the Authority could sell the shop sites by auction according to its rules. However, on the representation of Chittaranjan Park (EPDP) Traders' Welfare Association, it has been decided to offer two of the shop sites to the Association on payment of reserve price based on current market price and subject to certain terms and conditions.

(b) and (c) Under the principle of 'no profit no loss' basis on which the plots have been allotted to the eligible displaced persons in Chittaranjan Park, the total expenditure on acquisition of land and development is chargeable from the allottees of residential plots including sites earmarked for group housing.

Conference of wheat producing countries held in Geneva

5292. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of the major wheat producing countries sponsored by the United Nations was held recently in Geneva to review the 1971 International Wheat Agreement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b): A conference of the wheat exporting and importing countries was held in Geneva under the auspicious of UNCTAD between 13th February and 23rd March, 1978 to discuss and finalise a new International Wheat Trade arrangement to replace the 1971 International Wheat Agreement and also to formulate a new

Food Aid Convention. Due to major difference of opinion among the participating nations in some areas, it has not been possible to arrive at a decision in regard to the new Wheat Agreement as well as new Food Aid Convention. Arrangements are, however, being made to set-up an interim Committee comprising 12 nations to continue the work with a view to reconcile the differences of opinion so that the Agreement could be negotiated and finalised in a second round of negotiations possibly some time in September, 1978.

Expenditure on Project Tiger in Rajasthan

5293. SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far on the Project Tiger in Rajasthan and the number of tigers preserved;

(b) whether the people of Sawai Madhopur district have been inconvenienced following launching of this project; and

(c) if so, the efforts being made to remove their inconveniences?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) Under the Project Tiger Scheme a sum of Rs. 29.41 lakhs has been released so far to the Government of Rajasthan for implementing the scheme in Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in the district of Sawai Madhopur. Against this, a sum of Rs. 22.91 lakhs has been sent by the State Government till January 1978. According to census carried out in May 1977, 22 tigers were counted in this Reserve.

(b) and (c): Nine (9) villages have been shifted from the core area of the Reserve perhaps resulting in some inconvenience to the people by banning grazing of cattle in the core area of the Reserve, etc. However, the people shifted from the nine villages have been compensated and rehabilitated on better locations providing them facilities like houses, schools, wells, temple, etc. and compensation for their lands. Grazing is also permitted in the buffer area.

There was also some public resentment last year on account of crop damage by wild pigs, particularly to the groundnut crop. As a result, the Rajasthan Go-

vernment allowed shooting of pigs inside the cultivation area for a few months. This has resulted in the public resentment being mollified and permission to shoot wild pigs has since been withdrawn.

बाणसागर बांध का निर्माण

5294. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :
श्री कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों के बीच मध्य प्रदेश में बाणसागर बांध को प्रमुख सिंचाई और पन-बिजली परियोजना आरम्भ करने के लिए मिनम्बर, 1977 में कोई समझौता हुआ था परन्तु अभी तक इस परियोजना का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बाणसागर बांध के निर्माण का 23 नवम्बर, 1977 को अनुमोदन कर दिया था तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक पृथक चौक इंजीनियर भी नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ग) इसका निर्माण अब तक आरम्भ न होने के क्या कारण हैं और यह कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएगा तथा इसके पूरा होने में कितने वर्ष लगने की संभावना है और उस पर कितना व्यय आयेगा ; और

(घ) इसके द्वारा कुल कितने एकड़ क्षेत्र भूमि में सिंचाई होगी तथा बांध के 'चवाई' जन प्रान से कितना मैगावाट बिजली होने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाणसागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की सितम्बर, 1977 में हुई प्रथम बैठक में बाणसागर परियोजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित

करने का निर्णय किया गया था। इस परियोजना के पूर्व-निर्माण कार्य को हाथ में लिया जा चुका है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बृहद् परियोजनाओं के लिए नियंत्रण बोर्ड की प्रगति पुनरीक्षण समिति ने दो और तीन नवम्बर, 1977 को हुई अपनी बैठक में इस परियोजना के पूर्व-निर्माण कार्यों का स्वीकृति दी थी। राज्य सरकार ने बाणसागर परियोजना के निर्माण के लिए अलग से हैं कि मुख्य इंजीनियर भी नियुक्त किया है।

(ग) इस परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक कार्यों का हाथ में लिया जा चुका है और योजना आयोग द्वारा इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति मिलने के पश्चात् मुख्य निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जायगा। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई बाणसागर योजना की अनुमानित लागत 322.30 करोड़ रु० से और इसे पूर्व-निर्माण कार्य की अवधि सहित लगभग 10 वर्ष में पूर्ण करना परिकल्पित है।

(घ) बाणसागर परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश में 2.49 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की वार्षिक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी और प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में 244 मैगावाट विद्युत् का उत्पादन होगा और जब पूर्ण सिंचाई विकसित हो जाएगी 147 मैगावाट विद्युत् उत्पन्न होगी। बाणसागर जलाशय में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश प्रत्येक के लिए। मिजियन एकड़ फुट जल संचय की भी व्यवस्था होगी और इन राज्यों के क्षेत्रों के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी :

सिक्किम की पुरातत्वीय सम्पदा का संरक्ष

5295. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि।

(क) सिक्किम प्रदेश, की पुरातत्वीय सम्पदा के संरक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) अभी तक उसके संरक्षण और सर्वेक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) यदि कोई व्यवस्था अभी तक नहीं की गई है तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब से की जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) : भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा सिक्किम में कुछ समय पूर्व किए गए प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण से अधिकतर ऐसे सक्रिय मठों के अस्तित्व का पता चला है जिनका धार्मिक-कार्यों की स्थानीय प्रबन्ध-समितियों द्वारा व्यापक रूप से जोषोंद्वारा किया गया है और इसलिए राष्ट्रीय महत्व के नहीं समझे गए हैं। फिर भी प्राचीन और ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों तथा पुरातात्विक स्थलों एवं अवशेषों के सर्वेक्षण और संरक्षण हेतु सिक्किम सरकार ने अब अपने पुरातत्व-विभाग की स्थापना कर ली है।

Demolition in Mahendra Enclave, G.T. Road, Delhi

5296. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 30 pucca houses were demolished in Mahendra Enclave on G.T. Road in Delhi on March 2, 1978;

(b) whether it is a fact that the demolition process is going on in some other parts also in Delhi in recent months; and

(c) if so, what is the number of demolition which took place during the last 6 months and the houses razed therein and

(d) reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) No, Sir. However 23 semi-pucca houses were demolished in Mahendra Enclave on G.T. Road on 25th February, 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 364 houses were demolished, 341 by M.C.D. and 23 by D.D.A.

(d) Government had decided to regularise various unauthorised colonies in Delhi on terms and conditions contained in letter dated 16-2-1977 [copy placed in Library. See No. LT 2004/78] According to para 4 of the letter, further unauthorised constructions are not to be permitted.

कोसी परियोजना के लिए बिहार को दी गई राशि

5297. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोसी परियोजना के लिए बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार न अब तक कितनी राशि दी है और उसके मूल प्राक्कलन क्या थे और उसके संशोधित प्राक्कलन क्या है. उससे अब तक कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई हो रही है और पश्चिम सिंचाई नहर का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार सरकार को ऐसा निदेश देने का है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिया गया धन केवल नहर के निर्माण में ही लगाया जाये और रिहायशी मकानों आदि पर खर्च न किया जाये और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कोसी परियोजना, जो मूलतः सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना के रूप में तैयार की गई थी। 44.76 करोड़

रुपये की लागत पर 1958 में स्वीकृति की गई थी। बाद में इस परियोजना से 2.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर विद्युत-लाभ प्राप्त करना परिकल्पित कर लिया गया था। बिहार सरकार द्वारा 1976 में प्रस्तुत किए गए परियोजना के सिंचाई और बाढ़-नियंत्रण के लिए संशोधित अनुमान 191.68 करोड़ रुपये है। 4.34 लाख हेक्टेयर को अन्ततः सिंचाई शक्यता की तुलना में 1977-78 के अन्त तक सूचित की जाने वाली संभावित सिंचाई शक्यता 3.29 लाख हेक्टेयर है. और 1.74 लाख हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई हो रही है। पश्चिम कोसी नहर का निर्माण जून 1980 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है। पश्चिमी कोसी परियोजना से नेपाल को लाभ पहुंचने वाले कार्यों के लिए बिहार सरकार को मार्च, 1978 तक 14.80 करोड़ रुपये ऋण और 1.54 करोड़ रुपये का सहायता अनुदान दिया गया है।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा पश्चिम कोसी नहर के निर्माण के लिए बिहार सरकार 1978-79 के दौरान दिए जाने वाले 550 लाख रुपये के प्रस्तावित ऋण और सहायता अनुदान की तुलना में बिल्डिंगों के निर्माण पर प्रस्तावित व्यय केवल 6 लाख रुपये है चूंकि बिल्डिंगों के निर्माण पर व्यय की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित राशि, कुल प्रावधान का 1 प्रतिशत ही है इसलिए यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है कि राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में कोई निर्देश दिया जाए।

तिलहनों का उत्पादन

5298. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1977-78 में मूंगफली सहित तिलहनों का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) खाद्य तेलों की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए यह कहाँ तक पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) कमी को दूर करने तथा मूल्यों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) 1977-78 के दौरान तिलहन के उत्पादन के अन्तिम अनुमान कृषि वर्ष की समाप्ति के बाद, यानि कि जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 के आसपास, उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे। उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, 1976-77 की तुलना में 1977-78 के दौरान तिलहनों के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त सुधार होने की संभावना है।

(ख) आनुमानिक आपूर्ति में प्रक्षालित मांग की तुलना में 9.5 लाख मीटरी टनों की कमी की संभावना है।

(ग) कमी को दूर करने व दामों को बांधे रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) कमी को पूरा करने के लिए तेलों की आवश्यक मात्रा का आयात ;

(2) आयातित तेलों से संशोधित तोरिया के तेल का अधिकतम 7.50 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्राम की कीमत पर सार्वजनिक वितरण द्वारा बिक्री ;

(3) वनस्पति उद्योग की उनकी तेल आवश्यकताओं के 75 प्रतिशत तक आयातित तेल की सप्लाई ;

(4) एच पी एस मृगफलियों के निर्यात पर प्रतिबंध को जारी रखना ;

(5) खाद्य तेलों व तिलहनों का निर्बाध अंतर्राज्यीय संचलन व बिक्री ;

(6) खाद्य तेलों व तिलहनों के व्यापारियों और कमीशन एजेंटों की स्टॉक सीमाओं का निर्धारण ;

(7) नियन्त्रित मुद्रा एवं ऋण-नोति।

Amendment to Plantation Labour Act sought by Kerala Government

5299. SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been requested by Kerala State Government to make suitable amendments to the Plantation Labour Act to enable the plantation workers who have been provided with land in or near the plantation, to construct houses of their own; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No, Sir. However, a proposal was received from the Government of Kerala, for grant of financial assistance for construction of houses to plantation workers who have been provided with land in or near the plantation. The state Government were advised that such workers may be allowed to form Housing Co-operative Societies and avail themselves of financial assistance for construction of their houses as provided under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers.

(b) Does not arise.

गुजरात में गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए सड़कों के निर्माण की योजना

5300. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1500 से अधिक को आबादी वाले गांवों को जोड़ने के लिए सड़कों

के निर्माण हेतु गुजरात सरकार ने 6-7 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिए उक्त राशि में से गुजरात सरकार को केवल 65 लाख रुपये की धनराशि का ही नियतन किया है ;

(ग) क्या गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस कार्य के लिए 31 मार्च, 1978 तक 2 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय योजना के अनुसार 1500 से अधिक की आबादी वाले ग्रामों में सड़कों का निर्माण करने के लिए 50 से 60 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) जी हाँ । गुजरात सरकार को 1977-78 के लिए केवल 10.00 लाख रुपये की अतिरिक्त धनराशि सुलभ तथा बंटित की गई ।

(घ) गुजरात राज्य के बारे में यह अनुमान भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी, ग्रामीण संपर्क सड़कों के निर्माण की योजना 1978-79 में राज्य योजना क्षेत्र को बढ़ाए हुए पाबंटन के साथ हस्तान्तरित कर दी गई है ।

Advance Plan Assistance to States for Irrigation Projects

5301. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Budget for 1977-78 provided for Rs. 100 crores as advance plan assistances to the States for the irrigation Projects; and

(b) details of the performances of the State Governments in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The actual amount released to the State Governments as advance Plan assistance to accelerate the progress on certain major and medium irrigation projects during 1977-78 amounted to Rs. 102.27 crores. State-wise break-up of this is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Statement showing the advance Plan assistance for major and medium irrigation projects released during 1977-78.

S. No.	Name of State	Amount (Rs. crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00
2.	Bihar	7.20
3.	Gujarat	18.25
4.	Haryana	6.00
5.	Karnataka	6.14
6.	Kerala	5.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11.00
8.	Maharashtra	20.75
9.	Orissa	5.00
10.	Punjab	8.00
11.	Rajasthan	5.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1.03
13.	West Bengal	5.00
TOTAL		102.97

ग्रन्थालयों में दुर्लभ पुस्तकों का संरक्षण

5303. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रन्थालयों में दुर्लभ वस्तुओं के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ख) सरकार का विचार 'पुस्तकों के संरक्षण के डिग्री' देने के लिए विश्व-विद्यालयों को विशेष अनुदान देना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार में खुदाबक्श खां ग्रन्थालय में प्राचीन पुस्तकों के संरक्षण के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय करना है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) पाण्डु-लिपियों के परिरक्षण तथा प्रकाशन के लिए पुस्तकालयों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) खुदाबक्श ओरिएण्टल पब्लिक पुस्तकालय, पटना 'खुदाबक्श ओरिएण्टल पब्लिक पुस्तकालय अधिनियम, 1969, के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महत्व की एक संस्था है । केन्द्रीय सरकार सके पोषण तथा विकास के लिए, जिसमें इसके संग्रह भी सम्मिलित हैं, पर्याप्त सहायक अनुदान दे रही है ।

Amendment in Indian Fisheries Act, 1897

5304. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has requested the Central Government to carry out some amendments to the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 so as to enhance the fines imposed on those who violate the fisheries rules;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the traditional fishermen in the Union Territory have become the victims of the mechanised boats which are used for catching prawn to be exported outside the country; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government has taken to amend the fisheries Act?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir; there was a request to this effect. However, since the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu is reconsidering the issue, the Government of India is awaiting a further reference from them.

(b) and (c) The complaint of the traditional fishermen is that they are deprived of their fish catches because the mechanised boats are violating the rules of Government of Goa which prohibit operation of mechanised boats within five fathom depth. The proposal of Government of Goa for setting up a Patrolling Squad with two speed boats to prevent violation of the rules has been agreed to. The Government of Goa are also examining other necessary measures to ensure effective implementation of the law. Government of India have also issued broad guidelines to maritime States and Union Territories for demarcations of fishing areas to protect interests of traditional fishermen.

गुप्त काल के मन्दिरों का रख-रखाव

5305. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में गुप्तकाल के मन्दिर तथा अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों

के रख-रखाव के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उन पर वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी राशि व्यय की गई;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में बालेश्वर मन्दिर, धार, होशंगाबाद, मन्दसौर, शहडोल, सरगुजा, विदिशा जिलों में तथा मध्य प्रदेश के 7 गुफा समूहों पर पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि का योगदान दिया; और

(ग) क्या उपलब्ध कराई गई राशि का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं किया गया है और यदि हां, तो विभिन्न वर्षों में कितनी-कितनी राशि व्ययगत हुई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) गुप्तकाल के मंदिरों और अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों का रखरखाव समय-समय पर इमारती मरम्मतें पूरी करके किया जाता है।

प्रति वर्ष खर्चों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:—

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	रु०	रु०	रु०
गुप्तकालीन मंदिर . . .	1,34,080.88	1,38,906.73	48,503.34
अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्मारक . . .	8,96,871.98	11,74,369.25	8,36,496.66

(ख) बालेश्वर मंदिर केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में नहीं हैं। जिलों में केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित स्मारकों के विषय में प्रतिवर्ष खर्चों का विवरण निम्नलिखित है:—

जिला	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	रु०	रु०	रु०
धार . . .	1,94,869.39	1,66,169.68	91,703.06
होशंगाबाद . . .	2,263.65	4,187.70	5,023.45
मन्दसौर . . .	31,204.30	27,983.64	8,342.70
शहडोल . . .	1,146.40	4,029.25	1,560.40
सरगुजा . . .	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
विदिशा . . .	41,713.95	84,811.57	41,318.83
7 गुफा समूह (बाध गुफाएं) . . .	1,09,249.89	97,855.63	18,706.40

पूरी धनराशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गयी।

(ग) उपर्युक्त जिलों के स्मार्कों के लिए आवंटित धनराशि बाघ गुफाओं को छोड़कर पूरी-पूरी प्रयोग में लाई गयी। विभिन्न वर्षों में व्ययगत राशि का विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

1975-76	.	.	.	.	रु० 3,412.00
1976-77	.	.	.	.	रु० 16,802.00
1977-78	.	.	.	.	रु० 1,00,000.00

सिक्किम को गेहूं, चावल और चीनी

5307. श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में सिक्किम सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में गेहूं, चावल तथा चीनी आवंटित की गई और राज्य सरकार ने इनकी कितनी-कितनी मात्रा की मांग की थी; और

(ख) उक्त वर्षों में राज्य को पर्याप्त मात्रा में इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह सच है कि सिक्किम राज्य में पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध न होने से वहां के लोगों में असंतोष है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) और (ख): सिक्किम सरकार के बारे में गेहूं और चावल की मांग और आवंटन से संबंधित स्थिति नीचे दी जाती है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	मांग		आवंटन	
	चावल	गेहूं	चावल	गेहूं
1976-77	16.2	5.64	16.2	5.64
1977-78	21.8	6.18	21.8	6.18
1978-79	1.6	0.55	1.6	0.55

(केवल अप्रैल, 1978)

यह देखा जाएगा कि राज्य सरकार की गेहूं और चावल संबंधी सारी मांग को पूरा किया गया है । भारत सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है कि

पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध न होने के कारण सिक्किम राज्य के लोगों में असंतोष व्याप्त है ।

सिक्किम सरकार को आवंटित की गई लेवी चीनी की मात्रा नीचे दी जाती है : —

1976-77	.	.	.	1206.0 मीटरी टन
1977-78	.	.	.	1284.5 मीटरी टन (त्योहारों के लिए 24.00 मीटरी टन सहित)
1978-79	.	.	.	107.5 मीटरी टन

(केवल अप्रैल, 1978)

1-4-1978 को 2.53 लाख की आयोजित जनसंख्या के आधार पर निर्धारित किए गए मासिक कोटे पर जनवरी, 1978 और उसके बाद से चीनी का आवंटन किया गया है। सिक्किम सरकार ने 1-4-1978 को 3.25 लाख की आयोजित जनसंख्या के आधार पर कोटे में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि 1-4-1978 को 2.53 लाख की आयोजित जनसंख्या के आंकड़े भारत के महापंजीयक द्वारा दिए गए हैं और उसी आधार पर मासिक कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है।

Amount Allocated for Irrigation to Sikkim

5309. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for irrigation for 1973-79 and the basis thereof as also the amount sought by Sikkim Government.

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey of Sikkim State to ascertain the land required to be brought under irrigation in hill and plain areas separately; and

(c) whether a schemes proposed to be included in the Five Year Plan to bring more land under irrigation; and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Grading system for assessment of Candidates

5309. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. in its report has indicated that higher marks in public examinations are no sure sign of academic superiority;

(b) whether the U.G.C. has recommended a 'Grading System' for the assessment of the candidates; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) While discussing the progress of examination reforms, the U.G.C. report makes a reference to the arbitrariness involved in the system of "marks" and still the credence given to it in public examinations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The decision to adopt the System of grading is to be taken by the Universities themselves and not by the Government.

Group Housing Cooperative Schemes in Delhi

5310. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the Government had formulated the Group Housing Co-operative Scheme in Delhi;

(b) in which year a Master Plan for Delhi was prepared and put into operation;

(c) in which year the Group Housing Co-operative Scheme was included in the Master Plan; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to review the Master Plan in respect of Group Housing Societies; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Registration of new Co-operative Housing Building Societies on group housing basis was permitted by Government on 5th February, 1970.

(b) The Master Plan for Delhi became operative from 1st September 1962.

(c) The Master Plan does not make any recommendation on Group Housing Co-operative Scheme. It, however, provides for group housing development.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has already undertaken the exercise to prepare/revise the Master Plan for the year 1981 to 2001. All matters concerning the development of Delhi including group housing would be reviewed by it.

Stepping up pay of Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

5311. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stepping up of pay cases which are still pending in respect of Principals working in Government Higher Secondary Schools under the Delhi Administration as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) the reasons why Government have taken unduly long time in taking a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) 73.

(b) Applications for stepping up of pay in the 73 pending cases were received in April, 1977. There has been some delay in settling these cases because of the trans-

fer of the work of fixation of pay etc. from the A.G.C.R. to the Delhi Administration as a result of departmentalisation of accounts. Steps to finalise the pending cases have already been taken.

गुजरात में कालिजों का विकास कार्यक्रम

5312. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में ऐसे कितने कालिज हैं जिन के विकास कार्यक्रम मंजूर कर लिए गए हैं ;

(ख) उन कालिजों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक कालिज के लिए कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई ;

(ग) यदि मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और उन कालिजों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के लिए मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ; और

(घ) ऐसी मंजूरी कब तक दिए जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात के 37 कालिजों को आयोग द्वारा विकास सहायता संस्वीकृत की गई है । 12 कालिजों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है । उन सभी कालिजों के नाम संस्वीकृत अनुदान तथा प्रस्तावों को स्वीकार न करने के कारण सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । [देखिये संख्या एल० टी—2005/78] । उन कालिजों

के बहुप्रस्ताव, जिन्हें स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है, उन पर इन कालिजों द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम शर्तों को पूरा करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Construction of Dykes on Coastal Areas to check Tidal Havoc

5313. SHRI K. A. RAJU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to construct high dykes in the low lying coastal areas of Bay of Bengal in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to avoid recurrence of recent cyclonic havoc; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost for the construction of dykes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India have no proposal to construct high dykes in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh to prevent flooding on account of tidal waves during cyclonic storms. However, at the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, model experiments for fixing up top level and protection works for coastal embankments on Kona Block and Divi Island have been taken up by the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance for Building Sports Hostels

5314. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give financial assistance for building sports hostels;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether the decision has now been taken

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

if so, decision has been taken so or, the nature for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). The Working Group set up by Government for formulating Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports for inclusion on in the Sixth Five Year Plan has recently recommended *inter-alia* a new scheme of setting up some sports hostels in selected Kendriya Vidyalayas in different regions in the Country as well as in other selected centres in the States/ Union Territories. The recommendations of the Working Group will be considered by Government in the context of the funds likely to be available for fresh Central Schemes of Physical Education and Sports in the Sixth Plan.

(d) and (c). Do not arise.

S.C. and S.T. in Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

5315. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in this Undertaking; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b).

The requisite information is given below:—

Classifica- tion of posts	Total No. employees	No. of S.C.	No. of S.T
1	2	3	4
Class I	8	..	..
Class II	17	..	..
Class III	616	28	..
Class IV	418	79	3
TOTAL	1059	107	3

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff working in the undertakings of the Ministry of Works and Housing

5316. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in each of the following Undertakings functioning under his Ministry;

1. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd.
2. Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.
3. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b): A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Public Sector Undertakings of the Ministry of Works and Housing

Name of the Undertaking	Class	Total	No. of employees	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	I	31	Nil	Nil
	II	14	1	Nil
	III	48	8	4
	IV	19	*4	1
			*(including one sweeper)	
Hindustan Pre-fab Ltd., (formerly known as Hindustan Housing Factory)	I	23	Nil	Nil
	II	32	Nil	Nil
	III	662	152	Nil
	IV	717	*232	1
			*(including 17 sweepers)	
National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.	I	220	18	1
	II	88	2	1
	III	523	55	5
	IV	68	8	Nil

Literacy Centres in Delhi and States

5317. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are opening 1000 literacy Centres in Delhi according to the news item appearing in the Indian Express dated 27th February, 1978;

(b) whether Government plan to open such centres in States also, where education is very much needed; and

(c) if so, the time by which these centres will be opened in the States and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration there is a plan to open 1000 adult literacy centres during 1978-79 in the Union Territory.

(b) and (c) Under the National Adult Education Programme a number of adult literacy centres are proposed to be established by all State Governments and other Union Territories.

Extent of Government Accommodation

5318. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) state the numbers of Type I, II, III and IV quarters constructed by the C.P.W.D. and handed over to the Estate office and different pools during 1977 in Delhi;

(b) the number of the quarters category-wise allotted by the Estate Office and each pool till March, 1978;

(c) percentage of category-wise demand met of the Estate Office/each pool till now; and

(d) the time by which remaining non-allottees will be allotted accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):

(a)	Type I	.	.	.	152
	Type II	.	.	.	314
	Type III	.	.	.	30
	Type IV	.	.	.	84
	Total	.	.	.	580

(b) and (c): Total number of general pool quarters allotted till March, 1978 including the quarters mentioned above is 41,620. Category-wise break-up and percentage of satisfaction is as follows:—

Type	No. of quarters allotted	Percentage satisfaction
Type I	12,972	50
Type II	15,515	43.5
Type III	5,528	31.3
Type IV	5,167	39.5
Type V	1,837	27.8
Type VI	478	50.1
Type VII	117	33.6
Type VIII	15	47.1

Similar statistics in respect of other pools are not maintained in this Ministry.

(d) It is proposed to augment the stock of general pool residences substantially. However, it is not possible to indicate the time by which the remaining non-allottees will be allotted accommodation.

Number of Tibetan Refugees in India

5319. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tibetan Refugees in India, as in 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) whether any fresh influx of refugees from Tibet have been reported; and

(c) if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The total number of Tibetan Refugees in India has approximately been as follows:—

Year	No. of Tibetan Refugees
1970	58,700
1971	59,300
1972	59,900
1973	60,400
1974	61,100
1975	61,800
1976	62,000

(The apparent progressive increase is due to the natural increase in population)

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में डिजाइन कार्य प्राइवेट इंजीनियरों के माध्यम से कराया जाना

5320. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय लोकनिर्माण विभाग में डिजाइन कार्य प्राइवेट इंजीनियरों को दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्नातक जूनियर इंजीनियरों द्वारा डिजाइन कार्य करना बन्द करने पर यह कार्य बाहर से प्राइवेट इंजीनियरों से कराया जा रहा है ;

(ग) इस कार्य के लिए प्राइवेट इंजीनियरों को अब तक कितनी धनराशि दी

गई है और कितनी और धन राशि दिए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो स्नातक जूनियर इंजीनियरों द्वारा डिजाइन कार्य बन्द किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए उन के साथ बात चीत करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) जी, नहीं , अभी तक नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

कुछ राज्यों में उत्पादन लागत से भी कम धान की कीमत होना

5321. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को उन के कृषि उत्पादकों के लिए सरकार किस प्रकार की सहायता देती है और प्रत्येक कृषि उत्पाद का नाम क्या है ;

(ख) धान उत्पादकों को चालू वर्ष के दौरान किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है ;

(ग) कुछ राज्यों में, विशेष कर मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में धान की कीमत इतनी कम हो गई है कि किसान को उस की उत्पादन लागत भी नहीं मिल

पाती है, जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप उनमें भारी असन्तोष है; और

(घ) धान की कीमतों के कारण उत्पन्न समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख): भारत सरकार ने 12-10-1977 से यूरिया के खुदरा मूल्य में 100 रु० प्रति टन की कमी कर दी है। इसके अलावा, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से गेहूं का अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य 105 रु० से बढ़ाकर 110 रु० प्रति क्विंटल, चावल का 74 से बढ़ाकर 77 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तथा चने का 95 रु० से बढ़ाकर 125 रु० प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है।

केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित रूप से वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है :—

उन्नत पद्धतियां अपनाने के लिए किसानों को प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से प्रदर्शन (275 रु० प्रति हेक्टर के हिसाब से), प्रजनन बीजों का वर्धन (350 रु० प्रति हेक्टर के हिसाब से) तथा आधारी बीज (150 रु० प्रति हेक्टर के हिसाब से), दालों की अल्पावधि। उन्नत किस्मों के प्रमाणित बीजों की मण्डाई पर राज सहायता (1 रु० प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से); रिजोबियम कल्चर का प्रयोग; वनस्पति रक्षण संबंधी रसायनों की लागत पर 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता (प्रयोग किए जाने वाले रसायन के अनुसार 5 रु० से 15 रु० प्रति हेक्टर); वनस्पति रक्षण के उपकरणों की लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत राज सहायता। इस के अलावा, दालों के उत्तम बीजों के उत्पादन

उत्पादन तथा विस्तार कर्मचारियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 1977-78 से दालों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की एक नयी योजना शुरू की गई है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित राज सहायता दी जाती है :—

मद	राज सहायता
1. प्रजनन बीज उत्पादन	
मूंग, उड़द तथा लोभिया	500 रु० प्रति क्विंटल
मसूर	350 "
चना तथा अरहर	300 "
मटर	200 "
2. आधारी बीजों का वर्धन	
	150 "
3. प्रमाणित बीजों का वर्धन	
	150 "
4. विस्तार कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण	
	50,000 रु०—
	6,000 रु० प्रति प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम के हिसाब से।

अन्य खाद्यान्नों के मामले में क्रियान्वित किए जा रहे कार्यक्रम प्रदर्शनों के स्वरूप के हैं, जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने में किसानों की सहायता करते हैं। इन में ये शामिल हैं— (1) चावल, गेहूं, मक्का, ज्वार, बाजरा तथा रागी का मिनीकट कार्यक्रम, जिससे किसानों को विभिन्न स्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त किस्मों का चुनाव करने में सहायता

मिलती है, (2) अगेती बुवाई करने और इस प्रकार उत्पादकता बढ़ाने हेतु किसानों की सहायता के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कुल 93.25 लाख रु० की लागत से चावल का सामुदायिक नर्सरी कार्यक्रम, (3) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कुल 15.26 लाख रु० की लागत से असम, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्यक्ष बिजई वाले क्षेत्रों में धान की पक्किदार बुवाई को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उन्नत कृषि उपकरणों से प्रदर्शन, (4) तृतीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानीय गेहूं की गेरुई से प्रभावित होने वाली किस्मों को बदलना (किसानों को मुफ्त बीज सप्लाई किया जाता है); (5) रोपण की तकनीक को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कुल 2.00 लाख रु० की लागत से हरियाणा राज्य में बाजरा का सामुदायिक नर्सरी कार्यक्रम। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्थानिक मारी क्षेत्र योजना के अंतर्गत, सतही छिड़काव के लिए 3 रु० प्रति एकड़ व हवाई छिड़काव के लिए 7 रु० प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से संचालन लागत पर राज सहायता के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। कृषि महत्व के विशेष बीटों के नियंत्रण तथा उन्मूलन की एक उप-योजना के अंतर्गत, उल्लिखित संचालन संबंधी राज सहायता के अलावा, कीटनाशी दवाओं की लागत पर 50 प्रतिशत तक की राज सहायता भी उपलब्ध है।

जहां तक तिलहनो का संबंध है, भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए तिलहनों की मूल्य-नीति घोषित कर दी है, जिस के अंतर्गत मूंगफली, सूरजमुखी तथा सोयाबीन के साहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन

संघ को इन मूल्यों पर खरीद करने का कार्य सौंपा गया है। निम्नलिखित साहाय्य मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं:—

(1) 1977-78 के मौसम के लिए छिलके सहित मूंगफली की सामान्य औसत किस्म के लिए 160 रु० प्रति क्विंटल, जब कि 1976-77 के मौसम के लिए साहाय्य मूल्य 140 रु० प्रति क्विंटल था।

(2) 1977-78 के मौसम के लिए सोयाबीन तथा सूरजमुखी के बीजों की सामान्य औसत किस्म के संबंध में क्रमशः 145 रु० तथा 165 रु० प्रति क्विंटल (जिस में प्रत्येक मामले में 10 रु० क्विंटल का सम्बर्धन सम्बन्धी प्रीमियम भी शामिल है)। वर्ष 1977-78 के मौसम के लिए सूरजमुखी के बीज का साहाय्य मूल्य गत वर्ष के साहाय्य मूल्य से 15 रु० प्रति क्विंटल अधिक है।

कपास का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सघन कपास विकास परियोजना के तहत किसानों को दी जाने वाली सहायता में ये शामिल हैं:—(1) प्रमाणित बीजों पर 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से राज सहायता, (2) धनस्पति रक्षण के उपकरणों पर 25 प्रतिशत राज सहायता। जो प्रति यूनिट अधिक से अधिक 200 रु० होगी, (3) हवाई छिड़काव के लिए विभिन्न श्रेणी के किसानों अर्थात् बड़े, मध्यम और छोटे किसानों के मामले में 17.50 रु० प्रति हैक्टर से 25.00 रु० प्रति हैक्टर तक राज सहायता तथा (4) किसानों के खेतों में प्रदर्शनों के लिए कृषि आदानों की लागत पर 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान, जो 200 रु० प्रति हैक्टर से 800 रु० प्रति हैक्टर तक हो सकता है।

सघन पटसन विकास परियोजना के तहत उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए पटसन

उत्पादकों को भी सहायता दी जाती है। उन्हें दी जाने वाली सहायता इस प्रकार है—

(1) प्रमाणित पटसन तथा मस्ता के बीजों के लिए 200 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की राज सहायता, (2) खर-पतवार नाशी दवाओं पर 50 प्रतिशत राज सहायता, जो अधिक से अधिक 89 रु० प्रति हैक्टर हो सकती है, तथा (3) मस्ता के मामले में 150 रु० प्रति प्रदर्शन तथा पटसन के मामले में 300 रु० से 325 रु० प्रति प्रदर्शन के हिसाब से कृषि आदानों की लागत पर 100 प्रतिशत अनुदान।

तम्बाकू की नियति-योग्य किस्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य में किसानों को ये सहायता दी जाती है—(1) खतियों के निर्माण के लिए 20 प्रतिशत राज सहायता, जो अधिक से अधिक 1500 रु० प्रति खती हो सकती है; (2) 50 रु० प्रति हैक्टर के हिसाब से पौदों के लिए राज सहायता; (3) 375 रु० प्रति हैक्टर के हिसाब से सूत्रकृमि से मुक्त पौदों के उत्पादन पर राज सहायता; और (4) 3 हैक्टर के प्लाट की एक यूनिट के लिए 250 रु० प्रति हैक्टर के हिसाब से प्रदर्शनों पर राज सहायता।

(ग) इस मंत्रालय में प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से ऐसे संकेत मिलते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र सहित देश की सूचना दी जाने वाली सभी मंडियों में धान के थोक मूल्य, 1977-78 के चालू मौसम के लिए निर्धारित किए गए 77 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य से अधिक रहे हैं। धान के अद्यतन मूल्य सामान्य रूप से 82 रु० से 150 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तक हैं और मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में ये मूल्य 92 रु० से 96 रु० प्रति क्विंटल के स्तर पर हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

बिहार को विकास ऋण

5322. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत चार वर्षों (1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78) के दौरान शहरी विकास परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को कितनी धन राशि का आवंटन किया गया ;

(ख) इस राशि में से बिहार सरकार ने अब तक कितनी धन राशि खर्च की है ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978-79 में राज्य के ग्रामीण विकास के लिए धनराशि देने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बरत) :

(क) महानगरों तथा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के क्षेत्रों में एकीकृत नगर विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार सरकार को किसी निधि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार को आवास ऋण सहायता

5323. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों (1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77) के दौरान मकानों के निर्माण के लिए बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी गई है और इस बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहत) :

(क) आवास सहित सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता राज्य सरकारों को उन के किसी विशेष योजना अथवा विकास शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध हुए बिना समेकित 'श्रणी' और 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए निधियां निर्धारित करने के लिए स्वतन्त्र हैं । गत तीन वर्षों (1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77) के दौरान, बिहार सरकार के लिए आवास पर योजना परिव्यय कुल 955 लाख रु० था ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए इस अवधि के दौरान बिहार सरकार को जीवन बीमा निगम के ऋण के रूप में 284 लाख रु० का नियतन किया ।

आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने उसी अवधि के दौरान बिहार राज्य की विभिन्न आवाम ऐजेन्सियों की कुल 820.78 लाख रु० के ऋणों की मंजूरी दी । इस राशि की तुलना में, हुडकी ने इस अवधि के दौरान 180.75 लाख रु० दिए ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर, वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 617 मकान बनाए गए । इसके अलावा, उसी अवधि के दौरान हुडकी की वित्त व्यवस्था से 316 रिहायशी एककों का निर्माण किया गया । इसके अतिरिक्त महकारी आवाम सोसाइटियों ने भी इस अवधि के दौरान कुछ मकान बनाए ।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए विश्व बैंक सहायता

5324. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों (1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77) के दौरान कितनी सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए भारत को विश्व बैंक से सहायता प्राप्त हुई और वर्षवार कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) किन-किन राज्यों में उक्त सहायता का प्रयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) बिहार में कितनी धनराशि का उपयोग किया गया और किन-किन स्थानों पर उपयोग किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) निम्नलिखित तीन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विश्व बैंक द्वारा सहमति प्राप्त ऋण सहायता में से वास्तविक भुगतान किया गया जिसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है : —

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम	वर्ष	भुगतान किए गए ऋण की राशि (मिलियन डॉलर में)
1.	गोदावरी बराज सिंचाई परियोजना	1974-75 1975-76 1976-77	कुछ नहीं 2. 153 7. 785
2.	कडाना सिंचाई परियोजना	1974-75 1975-76 1976-77	6. 724 4. 889 0. 318
3.	मोचम्पाद सिंचाई परियोजना	1974-75 1975-76 1976-77	10. 685 4. 962 1. 679

(ख) गुजरात और आन्ध्र प्रदेश ।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार को किसी सिंचाई परियोजना को विश्वबैंक सहायता नहीं मिली है ।

भीमसागर परियोजना पर कार्य

5325. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार ने भीम सागर, खानपुर, जिला झालवाड़ा, राजस्थान में निरीक्षण के

लिए एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजा है और यदि हां, तो उस का क्या प्रयोजन है और भीमसागर परियोजना के बारे में प्रथम बार कब स्वीकृति दी गई थी और इस के निर्माण में अब तक कितना समय लगा है और उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) कर्मचारियों पर अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और क्या इस छोटी परियोजना का कार्य इस समय रुका पड़ा है और इस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस पर कार्य फिर से शुरू किया जाएगा और यदि हां, तो कब कार्य आरम्भ होगा और यह कब पूरा होगा और क्या तत्संबंधी व्यौरे को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने भीमसागर परियोजना के आरम्भ करने से ले कर इस की लागत में हुई वृद्धि का पता लगाने के लिए एक समिति गठित की है, जिस में केन्द्रीय जल आयोग का प्रतिनिधि सदस्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया है। इस समिति ने परियोजना स्थल का अभी तक निरीक्षण नहीं किया है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने 6,000 हेक्टेयर के कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिये भीम सागर सिंचाई परियोजना का 18.13 लाख रुपया की लागत पर स्वीकृत किया था। वार्षिक योजना (1978-79) पर किये गये विचार-विमर्श के अनुसार इस स्कीम को अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत 5.60 करोड़ रुपए है जिस में से जैसा कि राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि अब तक 0.67 करोड़ रुपए व्यय हुए हैं।

(ख) योजना आयोग को मलाहकार समिति ने जब अप्रैल, 1977 में भीमसागर बांध की संशोधित परियोजना पर विचार किया था उस समय अन्य बातों के साथ साथ यह भी महसूस किया था कि योजना आयोग द्वारा संशोधित रिपोर्ट को स्वीकृति दिए जाने तक राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना पर कोई खर्च न किया जाए। इस तरह से राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस परियोजना पर कार्य को रोक दिया गया था। बहरहाल, 1977-78 के दौरान इस परियोजना पर 10 लाख रुपए तक खर्च होने की संभावना है और राज्य सरकार ने 1978-79 के दौरान इस के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपए का परिव्यय परिकल्पित किया है। यह परियोजना 1980-81 में पूरी होनी अनुसूचित है।

राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि स्टाफ पर अब तक किया गया खर्च 1.23 लाख रुपए है।

आध्यात्मिक अध्ययन केन्द्र

5326. श्री चनुभुज : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आध्यात्मिक अध्ययन केन्द्र में सरकार को कोई रुचि है, और यदि हां, तो इस समय संचालित ऐसे केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहाँ कहाँ स्थित हैं और उन में कितने व्यक्ति अध्ययन कर रहे हैं और उन में विदेशी व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष अधिक संख्या में ऐसे केन्द्र खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कितने केन्द्र खोले जायेंगे और वे किन किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे और उन में कितने प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को शामिल होने की संभावना है; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या ब्यांग है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने किसी आध्यात्मिक अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना अथवा वित्तीय सहायता नहीं की है। तथापि, सरकार ने रामाकृष्ण विद्याशाला, मैसूर को नैतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए एक संस्था की स्थापना हेतु अनुदान दिया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Financial Assistance to Libraries

5327. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India provide financial assistance to the libraries in various parts of the

country and also supply books to them through the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation;

(b) if so, how much amount and the number of books of what amount through the said Foundation have been provided to how many libraries in the country and to the State of Maharashtra in particular during the year 1977-78 and propose to do so in the year 1978-79; and

(c) what is the criteria for providing financial assistance and supplying books to the library?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The libraries which are registered as Societies and are in existence for more than three years and are catering to a population of 50,000 people or more are eligible for financial assistance under the Government of India Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Educational Organisations for conducting public libraries/manuscript libraries. The Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation mainly gives book assistance to public libraries at different levels on the basis of recommendations of the State library Planning Committees of respective States and Union Territories and also in some cases on the recommendation of the Administrative Committee of the Foundation. The Foundation also gives financial assistance to well established libraries of 25 years old and above for the purpose of processing, binding and preservation of rare books and manuscripts.

Indian Dairy Corporation

5328. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Dairy Corporation was set up as a limited company in 1970; and

(b) how much amount has been provided by the said corporation and to which State Governments during the period of last seven years for promoting the dairy industry including milk-production;

(c) what are guide-lines to State Governments for utilizing the financial assistance by Corporation;

(d) whether the performance of the State Governments especially Maharashtra is satisfactory as compared to amount involved;

(e) if not, what measures are adopted or proposed in the matter; and

(f) how much amount the Government of Maharashtra is likely to get as financial assistance from the said Corporation during the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Memorandum by the Workers Union of Government of India Press, New Delhi

5329. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India Press Workers' Union, New Delhi has recently submitted a memorandum to the Government;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have so far taken to redress the grievances of the employees as mentioned in the charter;

(c) whether any negotiation has since been started with the employees' representatives; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Union had a meeting with the Minister; and as a follow up of the same the demands are being further examined.]

रासायनिक उर्वरक के उपयोग का भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति पर प्रभाव

5330. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रासायनिक उर्वरकों का अत्यधिक उपयोग भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति को कम कर देता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति में कमी न हो अथवा उस की उर्वरा शक्ति में वृद्धि हो :

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) यह दर्शाने के लिये कोई प्रमाण नहीं है कि भारत में रासायनिक उर्वरकों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से भूमि की उर्वरता में कमी आई है। हम अभी उर्वरकों के अत्यधिक प्रयोग की अवस्था में नहीं पहुँचे हैं। सामान्यतः, भारत में, उर्वरकों का प्रयोग सिफारिश की गई दर के स्तर से बहुत कम है।

Ceiling Fans for the Staff Quarters of M.Ps.

5331. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rod has been fixed for ceiling fans in the staff quarters of M.Ps' flats at North Avenue;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the electric connections with wire fittings etc. for ceiling fans also exist in the staff quarters of M.Ps' flats; and

(c) if so, as to why the ceiling fans are not provided and by what date ceiling fans would be provided as the summer season is getting in ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A certain number of ceiling fans is provided in the main House. No fan is provided like this in servants quarters. However, members desirous of additional fans can ask for fans on hire according to the scale laid down by the House Committee.

Survey regarding handicapped persons

5332. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of the number of physically handicapped persons in the country;

(b) if so, what is the number of adults and minors among them State-wise ;

(c) what are the approximate number of destitutes in the country and help so far extended by the Government to them; and

(d) whether any new proposal is under consideration to help the handicapped and destitutes to earn their livelihood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANA SINGH GULSHAN) :

(a) and (b) Government have not conducted a comprehensive survey of handicapped persons in the country. However, rough estimates indicate that the number may be about 40 million. Government have initiated a number of programmes to help handicapped people. These include the establishment of some educational and training institutions, grants to voluntary organisations, scholarships to physically handicapped students and special employment exchanges for the physical handicapped.

(c) No comprehensive survey of the destitutes is available. However, the 1971 Census reported over 10 lakhs persons under the category of beggars, vagrants etc. Although the welfare of the destitute is a State subject, the Government of India have a number of schemes designed to help destitute women and children.

(d) In the Sixth Plan, it is proposed to start sheltered workshops to offer employment to severely handicapped people. For destitute women and children the programmes now being operated will be suitably expanded and strengthened.

ned. But a final solution to destitution can only be reached when the socio-economic level of the people in general improves substantially.

Production and export of Basmati Rice

5333. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of basmati rice produced in the country in a year ;

(b) the quantity of basmati rice exported during the last five years, year-wise ;

(c) how the rest of the produce of the basmati rice is disposed of ;

(d) since when the basmati rice has not been supplied to consumers in Delhi through fair price shops on ration cards; and

(e) the particular reasons therefor and whether it is proposed not to supply basmati rice to Delhi people at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Variety-wise estimates of production of rice are not furnished by the State Governments. Basmati rice is produced mainly in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. According to rough estimates the annual production of basmati rice in the country is estimated to about 2·5 lakh tonnes.

(b)

Year	Quantity (MT)
1973-74	17,400
1974-75	45,020
1975-76	30,261
1976-77	20,215
1977-78	10,602

(c) Certain quantities are procured by the public agencies levy and the rest of the produce is sold through open market. Stocks left in the Central Pool after meeting export requirements are issued through the Public Distribution System.

(d) and (e) Basmati variety rice was last issued in December, 1974 through Fair Price Shops in Delhi. Since basmati rice is not available in the Central pool it has not been possible to make it available for distribution through the fair price shops in Delhi. However, it may also be mentioned that the public distribution system is really meant to meet the needs of the poorer sections of the population and in this light basmati rice cannot be considered to be an essential item for supplies through the public distribution system.

पुरातत्वीय तथा पर्यटन स्मारकों में सुधार

5334. श्री एम० एम० सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या पुरातत्वीय तथा पर्यटन स्मारकों में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने प्राचीन स्मारक हैं जिन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जा रही है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है और क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कुछ नये स्मारकों का भी केन्द्रीय द्वारा लिये जाने के बारे में अनुरोध किया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चड्ढा) : और (ख) प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरातत्वक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम 1958 के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों का रख-रखाव किया जाता है । राजस्थान में 148 स्मारक केन्द्र द्वारा संरक्षित हैं ।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन स्मारकों की मरम्मत के लिये रु० 8,50,780 की राशि मंजूर की गयी थी। जिला जयमलमेर के पालीवान गांवों में स्मारकों के संरक्षण हेतु राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रार्थना विचाराधीन है।

Replacement of water lines in Jaipur, Rajasthan

5335. SHRI CHATURBHUI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jaundice had broken out in an epidemic form in Jaipur due to intermixing of sewage and drinking water;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the Statement made by the Minister of Public Health and Engineering Shri Mehboob Ali (Hindustan Times dated February 1, 1978), stating that the drinking water lines in the city area have almost outlived their lives and needed immediate replacement but money factor was a big constraint in undertaking the work on a large scale; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto in view of the seriousness and magnitude of the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) to (c). The information has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mismanagement of funds in Sugar Mills

5337. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the managements of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries Ltd. and Sri Changdeo Sugar Mills had mismanaged the funds of the respective factories; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to protect the money of cane-growers from the risk of being lost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations were received about the attitude of the management of the Belapur Sugar & Allied Industries Ltd. against the employees and also expressing apprehensions that the existing management of Sri Changdeo Sugar Mills may not start crushing due to financial stringency and, therefore, its management be taken over by the Government. The latter will have since started crushing. In the former case the aggrieved union was advised to approach the Labour Commissioner, Maharashtra for redressal of grievances.

Recovery of cane growers dues is generally covered by State Legislation regarding purchase and supply of sugarcane which provide for recovery of cane dues as arrears of land revenue.

Irrigation Project of Maharashtra Pending Clearance

5338. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of the medium and major irrigation projects of the Maharashtra State for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 indicating those which have been cleared and those which are outstanding, showing the present position in respect of the latter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : During the years 1974-76 and 1976-77, reports of 7 major and 6 medium irrigation projects were received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Maharashtra. Of these, 1 major viz. Strengthening of Bhatgar Dam and 4 medium projects viz. Basappa-wadi, Kalisarar, Mandohol and Pendhari Nalla have since been approved by the Planning Commission.

Of the remaining, comments on 3 major projects viz. Nandur Wadhmeshwar, Lower Godavari Lift and Sina and 2 medium projects viz. Kalimatitola and Veditale have been sent to the State Government and their replies are awaited.

Only 3 major projects, viz. Warna, Tillari Irrigation and Lower Tirna are under technical scrutiny in the Commission.

Variation in Figures of stock of Coal with D.M.S. during 1974

5339. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on 18th May, 1974 the Delhi Milk Scheme had run short of steam coal and took 112 Metric Tons from the Railways to run their boilers despite the fact that their accounts on the date represented a balance of 5326.488 Metric Tons;

(b) if so, the reasons for this variation between the book balance and physical stock of steam coal on 18th May, 1974; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the load of steam coal brought to DMS was shown much more than the maximum carrying capacity of the trucks ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount outstanding against private parties for supply of milk and milk products by DMS

5340. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount is outstanding against private parties since 1961 on account of the value of the supplies of milk and milk products made to them on credit by D.M.S. ; and

(b) if so, who is responsible for causing this loss to the Government and what action has been taken to recover the amount ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) As on 31-12-1977 an amount of Rs. 1,08,507.50 is outstanding for payment by various private parties towards cost of milk supplied by D.M.S. Upto 30-6-67 the Delhi Milk Scheme was undertaking only bulk supplies of milk on credit basis to private parties. Supply of milk products have never been made to private parties on credit basis.

(b) So far no outstanding amount has been declared as irrecoverable. There-

fore, the question of any loss or fixing responsibility for such a loss does not arise. W.c.f. 1-7-67, Delhi Milk Scheme has switched over to the supply of milk to the private parties strictly against advance payment. Action to recover/settle the outstanding dues against the private parties, is also in hand.

Licences issued for setting up of Sugar Factories in M.P.

5341. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued during the last three years for setting up new sugar factories in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of factories that have completed the construction with details of the cost of construction and the total estimated cost of the Project, factory-wise during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No licence was issued for setting up of new sugar factories in Madhya Pradesh during last 3 years.

(b) No new sugar unit was established in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years.

कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण और सिंचाई के लिए नहरों पर व्यय

5342. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के अधीन कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ नियंत्रण, सिंचाई के लिए नहरों और विजली उत्पादन पर, अलग-अलग व्यय का मूल अनुमान क्या था, तथा अब तक यथा वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक कितना व्यय हुआ है; और

(ख) उक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत नहरों से कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई करने तथा कितने किलोवाट पन बिजली पैदा करने का लक्ष्य है तथा कब तक यथा वर्ष 1977 के अंत तक कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई हुई है और कितनी बिजली का उत्पादन हुआ है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : (क) कोसी परियोजना, जो मूलतः सिंचाई एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजना के रूप में तैयार की गई थी, 44.76 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर 1958 में स्वीकृत की गई थी। बाद में इस परियोजना से 2.79 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर विद्युत् लाभ प्राप्त करना परिकल्पित कर लिया गया था। 1976-77 तक इन तीनों घटकों पर क्रमशः लगभग 77.47 करोड़ रुपये, 26.23 करोड़ रुपये और 6.09 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

(ख) कोसी परियोजना को अन्ततः सिंचाई शक्यता 4.34 लाख हैक्टेयर है, 77-78 के अन्त तक 3.29 लाख हैक्टेयर शक्यता सृजित किए जाने की संभावना है, जब कि 1.74 लाख हैक्टेयर की सिंचाई हो रही है। कोसी बिजली घर की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 20 मेगावाट है। विद्युत्-उत्पादन 1971 में शुरू किया गया था और अक्टूबर, 1977 तक 40.50 मिलियन किलोवाट (के०डब्ल्यू० एच०) विद्युत् का उत्पादन किया गया है।

Delay in clearance of import of Potash from Canada

5343. **SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation through

Ministry of Transport and Shipping booked a ship named 'Flat Ship' for import of 31,000 tonnes of potash in bulk from Canada to India;

(b) if it is also a fact that the ship having sophisticated discharging equipment, can discharge (unload) at the rate of 10,000 tonnes per day; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for fast clearance of the cargo as Government can earn foreign exchange of 1250 dollars per day as speed money from the ship authorities for early clearance from the scheduled time ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply above, it does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Schools in Karnataka

5344. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Schools in Karnataka; and

(b) the number of new schools proposed to be opened during 1978 and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATHI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) Twelve.

(b) It is under consideration.

Indo-GDR Cultural Pact

5345. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether Indo-GDR cultural pact has been signed in New Delhi during March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDA CHUNDER) :**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and the German Democratic Republic was signed in New Delhi on March 3, 1978 after discussions between the official delegation of the two countries. The Programme contains 84 items providing for cooperation in the fields of science and education, public health, art and culture, films, television, radio and press, sports, etc. The salient features of the Programme are given below :

I. SCIENCE-EDUCATION

The Programme provides for cooperation between selected institutions of higher learning in the two countries, exchange of academics in mutually-agreed fields for lecture-cum-study tours and for participation in seminars/conferences to be organised in each other's country, exchange of team of educationists, co-production of Hindi/German-Hindi dictionary, participation by India in the World Sanskrit Conference to be held in G.D.R. in 1979, sending of a Professor to G.D.R. for teaching Indology or Indian studies, receiving one German Philologist for lecture in a University in India, provision of scholarships for students of each other's country, exchange of information between the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the G.D.R. and the N.C.E.R.T. of India, and exchange of syllabi, text books, Pedagogical journals, information and publications and promoting the exchange of experiences in the educational fields.

II. PUBLIC HEALTH

The programme provides for exchange of experts in the various fields. G.D.R. will receive Indian experts (a) for lectures on tuberculosis control and tropical medicine, and (b) and for study of G.D.R. Pharmacopoeia drug standards and quality control. G.D.R. will also receive an Indian delegation to study the problems or programmes of physically handicapped persons. India will receive a scientist from G.D.R. to study tropical medicine at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and receive two GDR scientists to study epidemiology at the Research Institute, Kasauli.

III. ART AND CULTURE

The programme provides for exchanges of dance and music ensembles, puppet theatre and soloists, cooperation in production of a contemporary play in each

other's country, exchange of art exhibitions. India will help the G.D.R. in production of play "Vasantasena" in G.D.R. Both sides will also exchange writers, scholars in fields like numismatics, art, history, museology etc. for study and lecture tours. There will also be an exchange of publications between the libraries and museums of the two countries. G.D.R. side will send a 2-member delegation for making a selection of works of Surdas for inclusion in the commemorative volume to be brought out on the occasion of 500th birth Anniversary of Surdas.

IV. FILMS, TELEVISION, RADIO AND PRESS

The programme includes participation in International Film Festivals in each other's country and India will organise a Festival of Indian films in G.D.R. A DEFA Restrospective in India will be organised by the G.D.R. while G.D.R. will organise an Indian Film Retrospective in the G.D.R. Both sides will exchange film delegations on these occasions. There will also be exchange of radio programmes of mutual interest to either country in accordance with protocol signed between the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, All India Radio and Standing Committee of Sound Broadcasting of the G.D.R.

V. SPORTS

The programme provides that the both sides agree to promote and support co-operation in the fields of physical culture and sports. Details shall be worked out separately by mutual consent.

Polytechnic Institutes in Gujarat

5346. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Polytechnic Institutions functioning in the State of Gujarat with their locations ;

(b) the names of trades which are being taught in these institutions ;

(c) the number of personnel trained every year ; and

(d) the scheme to provide employment after getting training ?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2006/78].

(d) There is no specific scheme to provide employment to those who obtain diploma from polytechnics. However, under the Apprentices Act, 1961 (as amended in 1973), they are afforded one years' practical training in industries. This increases their employability.

Extinction of Wild Life in Corbett Park, Nainital, U.P.

5347. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND INFORMATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of wild life in the Corbett Park in District Naini Tal of U.P. is gradually decreasing ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that species of some of the wild life are in danger of extinction ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken and proposed to be taken to save the wild life from being extinct and also to induct new species of wild life in that sanctuary ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above. No steps are, however, being taken to induct new species to the Park. The composition and density of the wild life population in the Park is adequate.

West Bengal concern over rise in Levy Sugar Price

5348. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government has shown concern at the centre's decision to raise the retail price of levy sugar from Rs. 2.15 to Rs. 2.30 per Kg ;

(b) if so, whether the Agriculture Minister of West Bengal has written a letter to the Union Minister in this regard ; and

(c) Centre's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The decision to increase the uniform retail price of levy sugar from Rs. 2.15 to Rs. 2.30 per Kg w.e.f. 1-3-78 was taken in view of the overall increase in the cost of production and Primarily to enable sugar factories to continue to pay the existing level of sugarcane prices in the light of considerably reduced realisations from the sale of free-sale sugar. An increase of 15 paise per kg (about 7%) after a lapse of more than 5 years is not considered unreasonable, particularly compared to the overall increase of about 52% in the wholesale price index during the period.

"Rye-Wheat Hybrid is rust Resistant"

5349. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report published in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 26th February, 1978 under the heading that Scientists claim rye-wheat hybrid is rust resistant ;

(b) if so, how far this is true ;

(c) whether this work is said to be the first of its kind in the World; and

(d) to what extent this will save our wheat which was being spoiled uptill now and to what extent this experiment will be helpful to the Nation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION : (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the work of the Indian Scientists who have developed rust resistant Rye-Wheat hybrid commonly known as Triticale.

(b) The Scientists have achieved recombination between Rye and Wheat leading to the transfer of number of desirable characters, including rust resistance, from Rye to Wheat.

(c) No, Sir. Besides India, a number of countries such as Canada, U.S.A. USSR, Mexico, Hungary, Sweden, U.K. etc. have been working on the production of Triticales.

(d) The triticales produced both in India and outside are being tested under the All India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project for the last four years. Although, several triticales are rust resistant but they have not shown yield advantage over wheat in the plains of India. However, some triticales appear promising in the Northern Hills. They are now in the final stages of testing. If successful, these triticales, will help to reduce losses due to diseases in the hills of Northern India.

Code of conduct for Students and Teachers

5350. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are proposing to have a code of conduct for students and teachers ;

(b) if so, whether any final decision in this regard has been taken ;

(c) if so, details of the same ; and

(d) whether teachers and students have been consulted before framing this code ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (d). In the context of maintaining peace in the University campuses and keeping educational institutions free from all disturbances, a suggestion was made that there should be a code of conduct for teachers, karmacharis, students and even political parties. The Government agrees that it will be desirable to have such a code of conduct. However, no details have been formulated.

As a part of the scheme of revision of salary scales of teachers, it has also been suggested that each university should draw up a code of conduct for its teachers.

Release of White Printing Paper for Text Books

5351. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Publishers have warned that unless paper mills co-operated and released immediately the full quota of white printing paper they needed, text books for the coming academic year would either be priced very high or simply not available ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The Federation of Indian Publishers had represented that they were experiencing difficulties in obtaining concessional paper as also non-concessional paper at reasonable prices.

(b) Steps have been taken by Government to ensure increased inflow of the commonly used varieties of paper. The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 has been issued on 8th March, 1978 which stipulates *inter-alia* that mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more are to produce white printing paper to the extent of 30 per cent of total production and five other varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper, coloured printing paper, duplicating paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 per cent of total production, of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper. Steps are also being taken to increase the quantum of supply of concessional paper for the educational sector. The Paper Mills have been advised to make supplies of Concessional paper expeditiously.

Conference of Historians and Academicians held at New Delhi

5352. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the conclusions and recommendations that emerged from a conference of historians and academicians held at New Delhi last month ; and

(b) action Government propose to take in respect to those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) The Indian History and Culture Society, an organisation which

seeks to provide a forum to historians to discuss their academic problems, held its inaugural Session at Deh on March 4-6, 1978. According to information available, the Society has decided to hold more seminars, publish its own journal and the proceedings of the Seminar, enlarge membership, etc. etc.

(b) No recommendation for action by Government has been received from the organisers of the Conference.

Feasibility Studies of alternative learning system for Education

5353. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state : (a) when "Feasibility studies of Alternative Learning systems of Education" would be taken in different parts of the country besides Tilonia, Rajasthan and Kanpur ;

(b) the salient features of the two studies completed in Tilonia and Kanpur ; and

(c) when those salient features would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER) : (a) The Feasibility studies of alternative learning systems for education are likely to be conducted during the Sixth Five Year Plan in different parts of the country besides Tilonia (Rajasthan) and Kanpur. It may however, be added that the feasibility studies in Kanpur and Tilonia had two phases one a preliminary survey and the second phase of operation. The Kanpur study did not go beyond the Phase I. So far as the Tilonia study is concerned the Phase II would be over in June, 1978. After the Phase II is over, a comprehensive report is expected to be brought out and circulated to states for taking up such action as they consider necessary.

(b) and (c). The salient features of the one study viz. Tilonia which is nearing completion are as follows :

- (i) The attendance of Children has increased.
- (ii) The achievement of the pupils when compared to children in other schools was good.
- (iii) The unit cost for recurring expenditure was lower as attendance has increased.

Translation/Original writing of Standard Books of Medical Sciences by C.S.T.T.

5354. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state : (a) whether the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (Central Hindi Directorate) is engaged in the translation/original writing of standard books of Medical Sciences (including Homoeopathy) into Hindi and other regional Languages

(b) if so, how many books have been translated/originally written into Hindi and other regional languages on Homoeopathy ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVIBAR KATAKI) : (a) to (c) : The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology is engaged on the translation and original writing of standard books in Hindi on medical subjects with the help of Hindi Granth Akademies in 5 Hindi speaking States. This programme does not include books on Homoeopathy. In regional languages other than Hindi, books on medical subjects are being produced by the various Book Production Boards set up by the respective State Governments.

No books on Homoeopathy have so far been published either in Hindi or other regional languages under the above mentioned programme. There is no request so far from institutions imparting education in Homoeopathy for the production of such books in Hindi or other regional languages.

Preparation of Scientific and Medical Technology in Hindi And Regional Languages

5355. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state : (a) whether the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (Central Hindi Directorate) is presently engaged with the preparation of Scientific and Medical (including Homoeopathy) terminology in Hindi and other regional languages ;

(b) if so, what progress has so far been made in the preparation of terminology in Homoeopathy ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE. (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . A consolidated glossary of Medical Sciences comprising 36,000 terms of medical sciences and 9,500 of Pharmaceutical Sciences has already been published. The terminology used in Homoeopathy and Modern Medical Sciences is practically the same but for the names of medicines which are international and are transliterated in all sciences.

Foodgrains supplied to States Union Territories

5356. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantities of foodgrains of each variety sent to each State during the last 3 years year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2007/78].

नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के जिला केन्द्रों को अनुदान

5357. श्री सुभाष ग्राहजा : क्या शिक्षा, सनाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वे इस युवक केन्द्र के प्रत्येक जिला केन्द्र को उन के कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिए प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है; और

(ख) प्रत्येक केन्द्र में नियुक्त अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है

तथा महीने में कितने दिन ग्राम अथवा ब्लॉक स्तर के कर्मचारियों को उन के कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिए केन्द्रों को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है ?

शिक्षा, सनाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) एक वर्ष के दौरान प्रत्येक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र को कार्यक्रमों के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय के द्वारा 30,000 रु० की राशि मंजूर की जाती है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक नेहरू युवक केन्द्र के लिए कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत संख्या है एक युवक समन्वयक, एक लेखा लिपिक-सह-टंकक तथा दैनिक मजदूरी पर दो चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी । गैर-छात्र युवकों के लिए स्वयं विभिन्न कार्यक्रम और कार्यक्रमलाप आयोजित करने के अतिरिक्त, नेहरू युवक केन्द्र युवक कार्यक्रमों के कार्यक्रमनयन में जिले की विभिन्न सरकारी और गैर सरकारी एजेंसियों के साथ समन्वय करते हैं : जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है खण्ड/ग्राम स्तर के कर्मचारियों की सहायता ली जाती है ।

Bangladesh Refugees in West Bengal

5358. DR. BAPU KALDATE :

SHRI R. K. MHALGI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the present number of Bangladesh refugees in West Bengal;

(b) since when these refugees are in India ; and

(c) steps taken to send them back to Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR) : (a) to (c) : Of 98.99 lakhs refugees who entered India upto 25th March, 1971, 72.36 lakhs had reportedly stayed in

West Bengal, 48.50 lakhs in Camps 23.86 lakhs with friends and relatives. After the liberation of Bangladesh, almost all the refugees either returned or were repatriated to that country by the end of March, 1972. Any cases of those who might have stayed on in India, as and when detected, have to be dealt with by the State Government under the Foreigners Act, 1946.

Diversion of Godawari Water to Krishna and Cauvery

5359. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the diversion of Godawari water to Krishna and Cauvery in the region of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has been found technically feasible;

(b) whether Government have received any suggestion in this regard for distribution of waters of these rivers or have advised the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu in this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c) The States concerned in the Godavari Basin are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa and the dispute relating to the use and development of Godawari waters is at present before the Godawari Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The preliminary surveys for possible diversion of Godawari waters to Krishna were carried out by the Central Water Commission in early sixties. Such a scheme cannot, however, be considered till the Tribunal gives its final decision or agreement is reached amongst the basin States.

According to an agreement reached in October, 1977, the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have agreed to give 5 Thousand Million Cubic feet (PTMC) each of their share of Krishna waters to Tamil-Nadu for meeting the drinking water requirements of Madras City.

There is no other proposal under consideration at present.

Planning and Development Wing, Government of India

5360. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have set up a task force to consider planning and development of an office and development complex for Central Government;

(b) if so, the departments from which personnel were drawn; and

(c) the work done by that force?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) In 1976, Government had set up a Task Force to consider planning construction of office-cum-residential complex in Shahdara South Region, Delhi.

(b) Officers from the undermentioned Departments were drawn for the Task Force:

(i) Ministry of Works and Housing and its Attached/Subordinate offices;

(ii) Delhi Development Authority;

(iii) Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(iv) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Limited;

(v) Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(vi) Delhi Administration.

(c) The Task Force has completed its work and submitted the Report.

Help to States for Education

5362. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the help Centre is giving to the different States for education;

(b) should not the Central Government bear the full cost of education in the States; and

(c) what are the plans and attitude of the Central Government regarding giving free education to all?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Centre is giving help to the different States for Education in the following manner:—

(i) Grants-in-aid (including transfer of revenues) made to the State Governments on account of their committed expenditure, through quinquennial Finance Commissions;

(ii) Grants-in-aid for development expenditure given for the plan as a whole through Planning Commission; and

(iii) Grants from the Ministry under the Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Constitutionally, it is the responsibility of the State Government to provide educational facilities within the States.

(c) The Constitutional directive is to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto age 14. The Central Government in cooperation with the State Governments is endeavouring to implement this directive within the constraints of resources. Education in Class I—V is already free in Government Schools and in Schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in classes VI—VIII in all States except for boys in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. These States also proposed to extend free education for boys upto the VIII Class provided the necessary funds become available to them.

Housing Projects of Kerala in Receipt of Central Assistance

5363. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the housing projects in Kerala which are getting Central Government help; and

(b) how many more projects of the Kerala Government are yet to get clearance from the Central Government regarding Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central sector, all other social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are in the state sector. The Central financial assistance for all states sector programmes, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State sector schemes, including housing, according to their requirements and priorities. Under the Central sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, a sum of Rs. 61.50 lakhs (partly as loan and partly as subsidy) has been released to the Government of Kerala for the years from 1975-76 to 1977-78. Apart from this, the Ministry of Works and Housing allocated L.I.C. loans amounting to Rs. 1172.70 lakhs upto 1977-78 to the Government of Kerala for the implementation of the various social housing schemes.

The loan assistance received by the State Government from the Government of India for Police Housing Scheme from 1956 onwards amounts to about Rs. 345.00 lakhs.

Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 9.71 crores for 24 schemes to 3 Agencies in Kerala. Six more schemes of Kerala with a project cost of about Rs. 11.97 crores are under consideration of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for its sanction.

Subsidy in Supply of Fertilizer and Pesticide

5364. SHRI GEORGE MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent there is subsidy in the supply of fertilizer and pesticides to farmers; especially to small growers; and

(b) will the Government consider supply of fertilizer and pesticide free of cost to farmers holding 2 hectares and below of land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Subsidy is being provided on fertilisers and

pesticides under the various Schemes/Programmes of the Government as under :

- (i) Under the Small Farmers Development Agency Projects, subsidy on phosphatic and potassic fertilisers is admissible @ 33 1/3% to marginal farmers upto a maximum of Rs. 100 per season or Rs. 200 for two seasons spread over one or two years.
- (ii) Under the Whole Village Development Programme, subsidy to the extent of 25-33 1/3% is allowed to small and marginal farmers for potassic and phosphatic chemical fertilisers.
- (iii) Under the Drought Prone Areas Programme, subsidy to the extent of 25% and 33 3/4% respectively to the small and marginal farmers is provided for use of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers.
- (iv) Government is giving a subsidy of Rs. 1250 on every tonne of indigenously produced P_2O_5 . The benefit of this subsidy is passed on to the cultivators by way of corresponding reduction in the prices of fertiliser.
- (v) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Pulses, subsidy is being provided on the cost of plant protection chemicals to the extent of 25% (Rs. 5-15 per hectare depending upon the chemicals used. This limit has been raised to Rs. 25 per hectare for the control of Powdery Mildew of Pea.)
- (vi) Under the Centrally Sponsored Endemic Area Sub-Scheme, subsidy @ 50% on the cost of pesticides is given.
- (vii) Under the Project for Weed Control for identified areas and weeds, subsidy is provided on the cost of weedicides @ 25%.
- (viii) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme, for a unit area of 40,000 hectares, a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for purchase of power and hand operated plant protection equipment (Rs. 75,000) and transactional losses on plant protection chemicals (Rs. 25,000). In the case of Rapeseed and Mustard, the provision of Rs. 1 lakh can alternatively be used

by the States to meet 20% cost of plant protection chemicals and 50% operational cost.

- (ix) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development, which is in operation in 24 Projects in 24 Districts in 12 States, subsidies are given to the participating farmers for purchase of fertilisers and pesticides at the following rates:—
 - (1) 50% subsidy for purchase of fertilisers (except nitrogenous fertilisers) for coverage of 800 hectares per year per project.
 - (2) 50% subsidy for purchase of pesticides to the participating farmers, whenever required, for coverage of maximum 800 hectares per year, per project.
 - (x) Under the Tribal Area Development Programme, a Tribal Development Agency can give 50% subsidy on inputs e.g. improved seeds, pesticides and fertilisers (including the cost of transport) to Tribal farmers taking up improved agricultural programmes, not exceeding Rs. 200 per family per season and not exceeding 3 agricultural seasons. The subsidy is paid in kind or adjusted by way of reduction in prices.
 - (xi) Free supply of inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. is given to farmers covered under the agricultural demonstrations programmes of the Hill Area Development Project.
 - (xii) Government is subsidising the cost of transport of fertilisers to certain remote areas by bearing the cost of transport upto specified road-points declared as rail-heads for the purpose of distribution of imported fertilisers.
- (b) No Sir, it is not a feasible proposition.

Scheme for 'Food for Work'

5365. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) outcome todate, State-wise, of the scheme of 'Food for work' in physical and financial terms;

(b) State-wise employment generated through implementation of this Scheme; and

(c) whether the Scheme will continue to be implemented during the financial year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) During the year 1977-78, 20,45,80 metric tonnes of wheat and 1,850 tonnes of milo worth Rs. 25.70 crores were allocated to the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. A statement showing the quantity of wheat and milo allocated to different States is as under :—

State	Quantities allocated (Metric tonnes)		Money value (Rs. in lakhs)
	Wheat	Milo	
1. Assam	7,500	..	93.75
2. Bihar	30,000	..	375.00
3. Karnataka	1,000	1,000	19.50
4. Maharashtra	11,940	450	152.40
5. Kerala	6,000	..	75.00
6. Madhya Pradesh	10,000	..	125.00
7. Himachal Pradesh	940	..	11.75
8. Orissa	30,000	..	375.00
9. Uttar Pradesh	42,000	400	527.80
10. West Bengal	51,200	..	640.00
11. Rajasthan	6,000	..	75.00
12. Punjab	8,000	..	100.00
Total	2,04,580	1,850	2570.20

(b) Upto date details in regard to generation of employment are not yet available. According to the information received in the Department 318.23 lakhs mandays of employment had been generated till February, 1978 under the scheme.

(c) Yes, Sir. The scheme will continue during the year 1978-79 and the State Governments have been informed accordingly.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

5366. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (RIC) a Central Government Undertaking, has been losing heavily and is on the verge of closure;

(b) if so, the fullest details of its working;

(c) whether RIC workers and employees' Union, 2A Free School Street, Calcutta-16 have put forward concrete proposals to improve the working of this concern; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has been running at a loss and Government are considering steps for making the Corporation viable.

(b) The present activities of the Corporation are :—

(i) It is directly running 15 Industrial units in small sector in West Bengal.

(ii) 5 Industrial Estates are being managed by the Corporation where industrial sheds have been constructed and given on rent to private industrialists.

(iii) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has taken contracts for construction works etc., from the Eastern Coal Fields Ltd.

Through these activities employment has been provided to about 5,000 Displaced Persons from former East Pakistan.

(c) and (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Memorandum dated the 5th December, 1977 submitted by the General Secretary, Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Workers and Employees Union.

Study teams have been constituted recently through the Bureau of Public Enterprises to undertake a techno-economic study of various Units of the Corporation. The points raised in the Memorandum and covered by the terms of reference of the Study Teams will be considered by them.

C.P.W.D. Asstt. Engineers on Deputation to P & T

5367. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Assistant Engineers of CPWD were sent on deputation to P & T Department in 1963;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision either to allow P & T Deptt. to permanently absorb them or send them back to CPWD;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of posts of Executive Engineers are lying vacant in CPWD since long;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, the reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons for not promoting the Assistant Engineers sent to P&T as Executive Engineers in CPWD;

(f) steps Government have taken or propose to take to safeguard the interests of the concerned Assistant Engineers vis-a-vis other P&T staff in the equivalent cadre; and

(g) whether the Government are paying any deputation allowance to these Assistant Engineers, and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision is to send them back to the C.P.W.D. but because they have gone to court for absorption in the P&T Department this decision has not been implemented.

(c) There are some vacancies but not for a long time.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) One Assistant Engineer, at present on deputation to P&T Department, has become due for promotion to the post of Executive Engineer. However, he has not been promoted because he had gone to Court for his retention and absorption in the P&T Department and this is *sub judice*. Further the promotion to be made was ad hoc and not regular.

(f) Lien of the engineers concerned has been retained in the C.P.W.D. Further they are to be considered for regular promotion.

(g) No deputation allowance is being paid to these Engineers as they were transferred to the P&T Department along with the works at the time of formation of a separate Civil Wing in P&T in 1963.

Production, Consumption and Export of Sugar

5368. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total production, domestic consumption, export carry-over stocks of sugar, year-wise, from 1974-75 to 1977-78;

(b) estimated production, domestic consumption, export during 1978-79; and

(c) total export subsidy given to the industry year-wise from 1974-75 to 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The figures of actual carry-over stocks, production, domestic consumption and export of sugar during the sugar years (October-September) 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 are as under:—

	(lakh tonnes)		
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
1. Carry-over stocks	8.78	12.94	8.46
2. Production	47.97	42.64	48.43
3. Domestic consumption	34.57	36.91	37.53
4. Exports	9.24	10.21	3.12

The carry-over stocks of sugar as on 1-10-1977 were 16.24 lakh tonnes. The production of sugar during 1977-78 sugar

year is estimated at about 52-54 lakh tonnes and the internal consumption during this year may be about 46 lakh tonnes. As regards exports, it has been decided to export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar during the calendar year 1978.

(b) It is too early to make any reliable estimate about the production, domestic consumption and export of sugar for the sugar year 1978-79, which is to commence on October, 1978.

(c) Export of sugar has been canalised through State Trading Corporation from 10-1-1974. During the financial years 1974-75 and 1975-76 the State Trading Corporation earned rupee surplus of Rs. 155.90 crores and Rs. 150.56 crores respectively and in the next 2 financial years i.e. 1976-77 and 1977-78 a loss of Rs. 27.30 crores and Rs. 6.20 crores (estimated) respectively has been incurred.

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों में विदेशी भाषाओं के अध्ययन के लिए प्रबन्ध

5369. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में विदेशी भाषाओं का अध्ययन किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में किये जाने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय में एशियाई भाषाओं के प्राध्यापक पिछले पांच वर्षों से नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के उपलब्ध न होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल पाश्चात्य भाषाओं को महत्व दिया जाता है और पूर्वी देशीय (विशेषकर एशियाई भाषाओं) के प्राध्यापक न मिलने के कारण छात्रों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था कब तक कर देगी ?

शिक्षा समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है : [प्रश्नालय में रख दिया गया । देखिय संख्या एल० टी०-2008/78].

(ख) से (ङ) : जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार अफ्रीकी और एशियाई भाषाओं के केन्द्र में अनेक शिक्षक हैं । तथापि, कुछ भाषाओं, विशेषकर, चीनी और जापानी भाषाओं के योग्य शिक्षक प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं, क्योंकि उपयुक्त अर्हता प्राप्त शिक्षक देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । ऐसे मामलों में विश्वविद्यालय सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों आदि के अंतर्गत विदेशों से शिक्षकों की सेवाएं प्राप्त करने के प्रयास कर रहा है । अफ्रीकी और एशियाई भाषा का केन्द्र पश्चिमी भाषाओं के केन्द्र के साथ आरंभ किया गया था तथा जापानी, चीनी, फारसी और अरबी में एम०ए० के लिए पांच वर्षीय एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम फ्रेंच, रूसी और जर्मन भाषाओं में इसी प्रकार के पाठ्यक्रमों के साथ आरंभ किए गए थे ।

कृष्णा जल विवाद

5370. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आंध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु, एवं कर्नाटक के बीच कृष्णा नदी के जल-विवाद का समाधान हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक राज्य को कितने क्यूसेक पानी उपलब्ध होगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र के बीच जो विवाद था उस पर कृष्णा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण ने अपना अन्तिम निर्णय मई, 1976 में दिया था। तमिलनाडु इस विवाद में शामिल नहीं था।

(ख) कृष्णा जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के अन्तिम निर्णय के अनुसार जो भारत के राजपत्र में मई, 1976 में प्रकाशित हुआ था, विजयवाड़ा में कृष्णा का 75 प्रतिशत निर्भर योग्य प्रवाह 2060 हजार मिलियन घन फुट (टी०एम०सी०) आंका गया है। किसी भी जल वर्ष में महाराष्ट्र 560 टी०एम०सी० तक कर्नाटक 700 टी०एम०सी० तक जल का उपयोग कर सकता है और शेष जल का समुपयोजन आन्ध्र प्रदेश कर सकता है किन्तु आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 800 टी०एम०सी० से अधिक जल का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं होगा। न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसार, राज्यों को वापसी-प्रवाह का उपयोग करने की भी अनुमति है।

National Capital Region Project

5371. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that Government had decided to atolish the National Capital Region Project;

(b) whether it had completely failed to serve the intended purpose of lessening the population pressure on our bursting metropolis; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) No such evaluation has been made.

(c) Does not arise.

अंधे, बहिरे और गूंगे व्यक्तियों के लिए स्कूल

5372. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर के विभिन्न स्थानों में अंधे, बहिरे और गूंगे व्यक्तियों के लिए कितने स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में उन विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये नये स्कूल खोलने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) समाज कल्याण विभाग के पास उपलब्ध जानकारी के आधार पर संकलित नेत्रहीनों तथा बधिरों और गूंगों के लिए स्कूलों की दो सूचियां सभा पटल पर रख दी गई हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल टी 2009/78]

(ख) और (ग). स्कूल शिक्षा मुख्यतया राज्यों का उत्तरदायित्व है। तो भी, यह विभाग स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की वित्तीय सहायता देकर विकलांग व्यक्तियों की शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण के लिए स्कूल/संस्थाएं खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करता है।

बागमती नदी परियोजना, बिहार पर काम

5373. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में केन्द्रीय नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और गत

तीन वर्षों में उन पर कितनी घनराशि खर्च की गई और उनसे कितनी आय हुई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में बागमती नदी परियोजना पर काम स्थगित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस परियोजना को पूरा करने के लिये कोई विशेष अनुदान देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री रजनीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) : केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा कोई बृहद अथवा मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम हाथ में नहीं ली गई है।

तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कलकत्ता पत्तन की सुरक्षा और रख-रखाव तथा भगीरथी हुगली नदी की मार्ग-प्रणाली और नौवहनता के मुख्य उद्देश्य से फरक्का बराज परियोजना का निर्माण किया गया है। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस परियोजना पर 17.21 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए हैं।

केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा हाथ में ली गई पांच जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं के नाम और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उस पर किया गया खर्च निम्नलिखित है :—

परियोजना का नाम

खर्च

(करोड़ रुपये)

1. सलाल जल-विद्युत परियोजना 35.72
2. बैरास्यूल जल-विद्युत परियोजना 42.32
3. लोकतक जल विद्युत, परियोजना 17.38
4. लोअर लग्यम जल-विद्युत परियोजना 5.92
5. कोपिली जल-विद्युत परियोजना 10.70

उक्त परियोजनाओं में से, कोपिली जल-विद्युत परियोजना का क्रियान्वयन अब नार्थ-ईस्टर्न इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जा रहा है। यह कारपोरेशन 2 अप्रैल, 1976 को पंजीकृत हुई थी। इन परियोजनाओं से अब तक कोई आय नहीं हुई है क्योंकि अभी तक इनका निर्माण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का वित्त-पोषण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विशिष्ट विकास क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना से संबंधित नहीं होती। बिहार सरकार द्वारा 1977-78 और 1978-79 की अपनी वार्षिक योजनाओं में बागमती सिंचाई स्कीम के लिए क्रमशः 1.50 करोड़ रुपये और 3.00 करोड़ रुपये तथा बागमती बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीम के लिए क्रमशः 0.85 करोड़ रुपये और 1.50 रुपये के परिव्यय की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस समय कमान क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा के लिए परियोजना के निर्माण-कार्य बाढ़ तटबंधों तक सीमित रखे गए हैं। जहां तक बागमती बराज का संबंध है इसके संरेखन के बारे में अभी निर्णय लिया जाना है।

All India Kisan Saba Coop
to Adult Education Programme

5374. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Kisan Saba in a letter to the -Minister extended their full cooperation to "Adult Education programme" ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step to discuss with the repre-

sentative of that organisation to ensure their effective participation in the scheme and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). The All India Kisan Sabha have written a letter recently expressing their desires to fully associate themselves with the National Adult Education Programme. The Government have welcomed this decision of the Sabha and have enquired if they could be any assistance to them.

Cauvery Water Dispute

5375. SHRI G. K. CHANDRAPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the concerned State Governments have come to certain points of agreement for finding an early solution to the Cauvery River Water dispute ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the Inter-State meeting held on the 25th-26th August, 1976, the following understanding was reached amongst the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with regard to the use and development of Cauvery Waters :

- (i) Existing utilisation of Cauvery Waters is 671 TMC comprising 489 TMC by Tamil Nadu, 177 TMC by Karnataka and 5 TMC by Kerala ;
- (ii) There is scope for effecting economies in the present use without detriment to the existing ayacuts ;
- (iii) There is need for integrated operation of reservoirs in the Cauvery Basin and for regulation of supplies to ensure optimum use and equitable distribution of waters ;
- (iv) The existing areas under irrigation would be fully protected in a normal year ;
- (v) A Committee of representatives of the Central and State Governments will be constituted immediately to work out the manner of sharing available waters in

lean years and also to work out the quantities of surplus waters that may be presently available for use ;

(vi) A Cauvery Valley Authority shall be constituted. The functions and rules of procedure of the proposed Cauvery Valley Authority will be drafted by a Committee of Secretaries of the three States ; and

(vii) The reports of the two Committees mentioned above would be considered at the next meeting of the Chief Ministers.

Two Committees were accordingly, set up. A number of meetings have been held by these Committees during which the State representatives expressed divergent views on certain issues. A ministerial level meeting is now proposed to be held in the near future to settle the outstanding differences.

Profiteering by D.D.A.

5376. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority is earning a lot of money by selling the land and plots ;

(b) if so, will the Government advise the DDA to bring down the sky high prices of land because DDA is a Government institution, a civic body to look to the better living conditions of the people and not a profiteering agency, and

(c) whether Government are aware that the DDA sells residential flats by lottery ; if so, why housing plots are not sold to enable the common man to get plots and build his own house ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) Plots upto the extent of 200 square yards are allotted to Low and Middle Income Groups at predetermined rates. Those which exceed this size are disposed of by public auction, in accordance with the policy of Government.

(b) No profiteering is involved in the allotment of plots to the LIG and MIG.

(c) Plots are allotted by draw of lots to persons registered under the Low Income and Middle Income Groups schemes. Flats are being allotted on the basis of seniority in registration.

Financial aid sought for Drought Affected States

5377. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains and financial assistance asked for upto December, 1977 by various States in order to tide over the situation created by drought and extent to which that demands, State-wise have been met by Government ; and

(b) The details regarding the new policy of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) Only the Governments of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh had pressed for Central assistance for meeting the situation created by drought during 1977. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 9.62 crores was allocated to the Government of Karnataka for meeting the drought situation and an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 10.00 crores was allocated to Uttar Pradesh for meeting the drought/flood situation. 2,000 tonnes of wheat to Karnataka and 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Uttar Pradesh was also allocated as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief.

(b) With effect from 1-4-1974, on the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, the State Governments are required to finance the relief expenditure necessitated by natural calamities from their own resources and from the enhanced annual margin money of Rs. 50.71 crores provided by the Centre. No Central assistance of a non-Plan nature is generally available to the States for meeting relief expenditure on natural calamities with effect from that date. However, advance Plan assistance under the Plan is provided after an appraisal of the situation to accelerate work on projects and thus generate employment and income in the affected areas. A State-wise break-up of the enhanced annual margin money is as follows :

States	Annual Provisions (Rs. in crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.31
2. Assam	1.25
3. Bihar	4.61
4. Gujarat	4.55
5. Haryana	1.24

State	Annual Provisions (Rs. in crores)
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.03
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.35
8. Karnataka	1.91
9. Kerala	0.30
10. Madhya Pradesh	3.41
11. Maharashtra	4.17
12. Manipur	0.04
13. Meghalaya	0.04
14. Nagaland	0.02
15. Orissa	3.58
16. Punjab	0.33
17. Rajasthan	10.19
18. Tamil Nadu	1.52
19. Tripura	0.07
20. Uttar Pradesh	2.18
21. West Bengal	6.61
Total	50.71

कोटा में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के वेतन का निर्धारण

5378. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कोटा, राजस्थान के केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के सभी अध्यापकों के वेतनमानों को अभी तक निर्धारित नहीं किया गया जबकि सहयोगियों को उनके वेतनमानों के निर्धारण से उत्पन्न बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान भी कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने अध्यापकों को पुनरीक्षित वेतनमान नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उन्हें कब तक नये वेतनमान दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बलकृष्णी) : (क) में (ग). जी, नहीं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल) कोटा के सभी अध्यापकों के वेतनमान तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार संशोधित कर दिए गए हैं। तथापि, दो अध्यापकों (एक दस्तकारी एवं एक संगीत) को अभी तक वकाया धन-राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। उन्हें इसका भुगतान जित्त हो कर दिया जाएगा।

भूखे रहने वाले लोग

5379. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या देश में एक करोड़ सत्तर लाख टन अनाज का भंडार होते हुए भी लाखों लोग भूखे/अधभूखे रह रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : देश में खाद्यान्नों की पर्याप्त उपलब्धि की वर्तमान स्थिति में भुखमरी की कोई सूचना नहीं है। तथापि, जनता के आहार व पोषण संबंधी स्तर में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसा सुधार आवश्यक रूप से जनता के, विशेषरूप से निर्धन वर्गों के आर्थिक विकास तथा उनकी ऋण शक्ति बढ़ाने का कार्य है। रोजगार का सृजन करने

तथा जनता की आय के स्तर में सुधार करने के सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में शुरू की गई कार्य के लिए खाद्य योजना महत्वपूर्ण है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार रोजगार बढ़ाने और मजदूरों को कम मूल्यों पर अनाज सप्लाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को मुफ्त खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराती है।

Committee regarding losses and corruption in F.C.I.

5380. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has incurred losses during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the total amount and on which items and for what reasons ; and

(c) whether the Government has set up an Enquiry Committee to study the problem of losses and corruption in F.C.I.; if so, what are the reports of the Committee and when was it submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :

(a) and (b). Bulk of operations of the Food Corporation are on behalf of the Central Government. The difference between the economic cost of foodgrains of Food Corporation of India and the issue price fixed by the Government as also the cost of maintaining buffer stocks by the Food Corporation of India is reimbursed to the Corporation. Similarly on operations on behalf of State Governments the handling charges fixed on actual cost basis are recovered from the State Governments. However, the Food Corporation of India made some marginal profits on their commercial operations during the last 3 years.

(c) As there is no problem of losses as such, the question of setting up any Enquiry Committee by the Government does not arise. No Enquiry Committee has been set up to study the problem of corruption in the Food Corporation of India either.

**Retiring benefits to employees
of aided schools in Delhi**

5381. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retiring benefits have not been provided to the employees of aided schools in Delhi so far who retired after 2nd September, 1972 although these employees have been declared as 'existing employees' in clause (i) of section 2 of Delhi School Education Act, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI)

(a) and (b). According to legal advice, the pensionary benefits stipulated in Section 10(i) of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 are available only to such employees of aided schools who were working in such schools on the date of the enforcement of the said Act, viz., 31st December, 1973. Until the Delhi School Act, 1973, is suitably amended, the employees of aided schools who retired after 2nd September, 1972 but before 31st Dec., 1973 are entitled only to the retirement benefits which were applicable before the commencement of the said Act, and these benefits have been granted, provisionally, to the concerned employees.

मंत्रालय के पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी की पुस्तकें और पत्रिकाएँ।

5382. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग के पुस्तकालय में कुल कितनी पुस्तकें हैं और इनमें किस-किस भाषा की कितनी-कितनी पुस्तकें हैं ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में इस पुस्तकालय में अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की पुस्तकों की खरीद पर अलग-अलग कितनी राशि खर्च की गई गई है ;

(ग) इस समय इस पुस्तकालय में कौन-कौन से समाचार पत्र और पत्रिकाएँ मंगाई जाती हैं और उनमें हिन्दी की पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ कौन कौन सी हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इस पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी की पुस्तकों और पत्र-पत्रिकाओं की संख्या बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मंत्रालय में हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनोग्राफर

5383. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में कुल कितने प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने टाइपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाएँ पूरी तरह से हिन्दी कार्य के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही हैं ;

(ग) शेष हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और हिन्दी स्टेनोग्राफरों की सेवाओं का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इस समय इस मंत्रालय में प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों और हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 88 और 75 है।

(ख) जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है, हिन्दी कार्य के लिए इन कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं उपयोग में लाई जाती हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में क्रमिक विस्तार के साथ उनकी सेवाएं अधिकाधिक मात्रा में उपयोग में लाई जाएंगी।

राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति

5384. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति बनी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1977 में इसकी बैठकें किन-किन तिथियों को हुईं तथा इनमें क्या निर्णय किये गये;

(ग) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया है; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों के क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (घ). शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभाग की एक संयुक्त बैठक 6 अगस्त, 1977 को हुई। समाज कल्याण विभाग में स्थापित राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति की बैठक 4-11-1977 को की गई।

ये समितियां समय-समय पर राजभाषा के कार्यान्वयन का पुनरीक्षण करती हैं। और इस प्रकार के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए सिफारिशें करती हैं।

शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभाग में यह सिफारिशें की गई थीं कि सभी अधिकारियों/अनुभागों को हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी और अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी शब्दकोश तथा अन्य सहायक साहित्य उपलब्ध किया जाए। प्रशिक्षित हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों/लिपिकों की अद्यतन सूचियां तैयार की जायें, ताकि उनका बेहतर उपयोग किया जा सके, राजभाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के परिणाम का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए (चैक प्वाइन्ट) जांच केन्द्र बनाए जायें, और पूर्वगामी छः महीनों में सभी समितियों और सम्मेलनों की कार्य सूची/कागजात/कायवृत्त हिन्दी में परिचालित करने से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र की जाए, ताकि भविष्य में इस अन्तराल को पूरा किया जा सके। इन सभी सिफारिशों पर कारवाई की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह सिफारिश की गई कि हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के लिए स्टाफ भेजने हेतु अग्रिम नामावलियां तैयार करने के लिए अनुभागों को निर्देश जारी किए जाएं ताकि उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का बेहतर उपयोग किया जा सके, आवश्यक रूप से यह जांच की जाये कि क्या सभी संविदाओं और करारों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा रहा है, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि जैसा कि राजभाषा अधिनियम सभी के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किया गया है सभी पत्र-व्यवहार और सम्मेलनों तथा समितियों की कार्यसूची/कायवृत्त हिन्दी में तैयार किये जायें, सभी प्रयास किए जायें और हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में और अधिक जागरूकता पैदा करने के लिए केवल कार्यान्वयन समिति की ही नहीं बल्कि अधिकारियों और उनके स्टाफ की भी भावधिक बैठकें होनी चाहियें। ये सतत कार्याकलाप हैं और इनको चलाया जा रहा है।

कार्यान्वयन समिति ने, समाज कल्याण विभाग में हिन्दी अनुभाग के अवर श्रेणी लिपिकों की सेवाओं के टंकण के लिए बारी बारी से उपयोग, हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारियों के साथ हिन्दी आशुलिपिकों को लगाने, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में टिप्पण और मसौदा लेखन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग का बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुरस्कार योजना के विस्तार की सिफारिश की। इन सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई की गई है। समिति ने हिन्दी अनुभाग में स्टाफ बढ़ाने तथा भाषा अधिकारी का पद बनाने की भी सिफारिश की थी। पदों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध होने के कारण इन्हें कार्यान्वित करना संभव नहीं हो सका है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की क्रियान्विति

5385. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों का ध्यान राज भाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों और जून, 1976 में उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गये नियमों की ओर, उनका पालन करने के लिये दिलाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने यह मूनिश्चित कर लिया है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम, और नियमों का पालन पूरी तरह से हो रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनका पूरी तरह पालन करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राजभाषा (केन्द्र के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग), नियमावली, 1976 के नियम 12(1) के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्येक कार्यालय का प्रशासनिक प्रमुख नियमों के उपबन्धों का अनुपालन करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है। तथापि मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण कभी-कभी मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा 1963 के अधिनियम के उपबन्धों तथा उसके अन्तर्गत जून, 1976 में बनाए गए नियमों को पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन को मूनिश्चित करने के लिए किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Implementation of U.G.C. guidelines for selection of Teachers

5386. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which are not following the guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission in the selection of University Teachers;

(b) whether the University Grants Commission has threatened to stop the grants to the defaulting States and if so, the names of the States whose grant has been stopped; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to undo the selections which were not made according to the prescribed procedure ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no guidelines have been laid down by the Commission for the Selection of University Teachers. However, while offering financial assistance to the State Governments for revising the salary scales of University teachers, the Central Government had, on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission suggested that the minimum qualifications for future recruitment should be as

prescribed by the University Grants Commission and that recruitment to all categories of teachers should be made on merit and through all-India advertisement and selection. All the State Governments which have availed of Central assistance have accepted these conditions. No instances of any State Government not following these conditions have come to notice so far and the question of stopping Central assistance to any State on this account has not arisen.

Improvement in System of Agricultural Statistics

5387. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring scientific improvements in the existing system of agricultural statistics in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b). While improving the system of agricultural statistics is a continuing process, several improvements have already been introduced in recent years. The improvements effected relate, in the main, to bringing about uniformity in concepts, definitions and procedures followed in different States, extending area coverage, introducing objectives procedures for estimation of yield rates and enlarging the coverage of crops forecasts. Recently, schemes have been undertaken for strengthening the primary reporting and supervisory staff with the object of increasing reliability and improving timelines. Further developments are envisaged in regard to minor irrigation statistics, extension of crop cutting experiments to new crops like cashewnut, increase in the crops to be covered by forecast scheme, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Open University

5388. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up an Open University in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the main feature and objectives thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) and (b). Government had considered a proposal in his regard some time back but decided not to proceed with it for the time being.

Scarcity hit Villages due to Cyclone and Rain

5389. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of villages in Rajasthan and in other State have been declared as scarcity-hit due to recent floods, rains and cyclones in different parts of the country; if so, details thereof; and

(b) the volume and nature of assistance being given by the Central Government to the States concerned to provide relief to the people in those villages?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) From 1-4-1974, the procedure for Central assistance for natural calamities has undergone a change. The primary responsibility of providing relief to the population affected by natural calamities has now devolved on the State Governments. They are required to finance the relief expenditure necessitated by natural calamities from their own resources and from the enhanced annual margin money provided by the Centre. The responsibility of declaring any village/area as scarcity-hit rests with the State Governments. No Central assistance of a non-Plan nature is generally available to the States for meeting relief expenditure on natural calamities with effect from 1-4-1974. However, advance assistance under the Plan is provided after an appraisal of the situation to accelerate work on projects and thus generate employment and income in the affected areas.

Statements indicating the damage caused due to (1) floods (2) cyclone (3) hailstorm during 1977-78 as reported by the affected State Governments are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2090/78.]

(b) The Government had allocated advance Plan assistance and foodgrains as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief as per the details given below:

State	Advance Plan allocation (Rs. crores)	Foodgrains allocated (M. Tonnes)	
		Rice	Wheat
1. Andhra Pradesh	56.52	45,000	45,000*
2. Assam	3.23	..	10,000
3. Gujarat	10.43	..	..
4. Haryana	11.00	..	..
5. Himachal Pradesh	2.70	..	5,000
6. Kerala	3.64	1,250	1,250
7. Orissa	8.52	..	—
8. Rajasthan	7.97	..	10,000
9. Tamil Nadu	29.31	10,000	10,00
10. Uttar Pradesh@	10.00	..	10,000
11. West Bengal	4.41	..	56,000%

* 16,777 tonnes of rice and 11,000 tonnes of wheat actually released.

% 30,000 tonnes of wheat actually released.

@ For Drought and Floods.

Merger of Delhi Milk Scheme with Mother Dairy

5390. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to merge the Delhi Milk Scheme with the Mother Dairy in order to cater effectively to the requirements of the masses of Delhi and if so, facts thereof; and

(b) whether it is also proposed to bring about uniformity in prices of milk and other products of the two dairies at present and if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present, there is no proposal to merge Delhi Milk Scheme with the Mother Dairy. However, the activities of both the dairies are being coordinated by the Government.

(b) Since the two dairies are handling different grades of milk with entirely different systems of milk distribution as also packaging, there is no proposal to bring about uniformity in prices of milk marketed by the two dairies.

The D.M.S. is manufacturing limited quantities of milk products, largely as by-products of their main function of liquid milk supply. Mother Dairy is however not manufacturing any products as it is designed only as a fluid milk plant and hence the question of uniform prices of milk products for the two dairies does not arise.

Benor System Project

5391. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank team has visited Hissar to evaluate the Rs. 14 crore Benor System Project;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report;

(c) if so, what are the contents of the report; and

(d) whether Benor System of training of extension workers has been found to be useful according to Government's own reports?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

New method of I.A.R.I. to Check loss of water

5392. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute Pusa, has found that irrigation water losses due to seepage through unlined or inadequately lined canals is upto 40 per cent;

(b) if so, whether cheap and efficient lining materials and methods have been discovered ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION : (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) :

(a) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi itself has not conducted any field survey on the irrigation water losses through unlined or inadequately lined canals. However, the scientists of the Water Technology Centre of the Institute have studied the available information on the subject, based on which it has been estimated that the loss of water in an unlined canal system in the Indo-Gangetic plains may be about 45 percent.

(b) and (c) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has worked on different lining materials such as cement, single layer brick with cement mortar and pre-cast cement sections. A Demonstration Centre has been established to demonstrate the use of these materials and structures in water conveyance and control.

सांची का बौद्ध दर्शन अध्ययन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

5393. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सांची का बौद्ध दर्शन अध्ययन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ग) क्या सांची बौद्ध दर्शन का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहा है तथा इसके विकास की बहुत गुंजाइश है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) सांची में सुपरिचित स्तूप और अन्य ऐसी बौद्ध संरचनाएँ हैं, जो ईसा पूर्व तीसरी शताब्दी से ग्याहरवीं शताब्दी ईसवी तक की बौद्ध कला और वास्तुकला का इतिहास बताती हैं। भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले से ही एक स्थल संग्रहालय यहां चलाया जा रहा है, जिसमें इस प्राचीन स्थल से प्राप्त किए गए अवशेष प्रदर्शित हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में पुरातत्वीय तथा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों को सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेना

5394. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जो पुरातत्व और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं किन्तु उन्हें संरक्षित स्थान घोषित नहीं किया गया है अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन्हें अपने हाथ में नहीं लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन दोनों राज्यों में पुरातत्व और ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थानों को अपने हाथ में लेने का है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) प्राचीन तथा पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 के अनुसार केवल राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारक ही संरक्षित घोषित किए जाते हैं तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संरक्षण में लिये जाते हैं। तदनुसार ऐसे प्राचीन स्थल और अवशेष, जो व्यापक परीक्षण के बाद राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पाए जायेंगे, उन्हें केन्द्रीय संरक्षण में ले लिया जाएगा।

दिल्ली में दो मंजिले फ्लैटों का गिराया जाना

5395. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में बहुत से क्षेत्रों में दो मंजिला फ्लैटों को गिराकर उनके स्थान पर चार मंजिला फ्लैट बनाने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसे प्रबन्ध करेगी कि एक क्षेत्र में सभी दो मंजिला फ्लैटों को एक साथ गिराने की बजाये कुछ फ्लैट बनाये जायें तथा दो मंजिला फ्लैटों को उसके बाद गिराया जाए जब नये फ्लैटों में लोगों को भेज दिया जाए ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र, आराम बाग, देव नगर आदि जैसी कालोनियों में पुराने मकानों को तोड़कर उनके स्थान पर अधिकांश दुमंजिले क्वार्टर बनाने का सरकार की प्रस्ताव है। गिराये जाने वाले ऐसे पुराने मकान अधिकांश एक मंजिले हैं सिवाय गोल मार्केट क्षेत्र में कुछ एक चैम्बरी ब्लॉकों को छोड़कर जोकि दुमंजिले हैं।

(ख) जैसे कि ऊपर बताया गया है, कुछ एक दुमंजिले क्वार्टर हैं जिनको गिराये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। ये टाइप II के क्वार्टर हैं और इसी क्षेत्र में काफी संख्या में टाइप-II के मकान पहले ही बनाये जा रहे हैं और इनको दुमंजिले क्वार्टरों के दखलकारों को जिन्हें खाली कराया जाना है, वैकल्पिक आवास के रूप में आवंटित किया जाएगा।

Loss of Rabi Crop due to Hailstorm

5396. SHRI G.S. REDDI :

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY :

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI :

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA :

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH :

SHRI RAGHAVJI :

SHRI SHARAD YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any loss of rabi crop due to hailstorm, untimely rains or lack of rain ;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any help has been rendered to farmers who suffered due to these things ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Environmental Improvement Programme

5397. PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government undertook and/or helped an Environmental Improvement Programme in the slum areas of various urban agglomerations in the country during the years 1974 to 1978;

(b) if so, broad details thereof ;

(c) whether any Central Financial assistance was given to State Governments and/or local Authorities engaged in implementing the said programme;

(d) if so, full facts thereto for the same period; and

(e) whether the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation undertook the said work; if so, whether all its demands for assistance were met; and if not why not ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT (a) to (e). The scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas, which envisages provision of basic amenities and improvement works in slum areas not earmarked for clearance for at least 10 years has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1-4-1974. The Scheme is applicable to all towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above and at least in one town in such States which do not have a town of this size. Since the Scheme is in the State Sector, no direct financial assistance is being provided by the Central Government for this Scheme.

Development of Museums

5398. **PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any national policy on the development of museums ;

(b) if so, main indications thereto;

(c) if not, whether Government are actively considering the formulation of such a national policy; and

(d) if so, how and with what ends in view ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER : (a) to (d). A Working Group on Art and Culture has been set up, which has, among other things, been giving attention to the formulation of a policy on the integrated development of museums with emphasis on collection and preservation of materials relating to the cultural heritage and wide dissemination of knowledge through them.

Social Forestry Projects

5399. **PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken one or more projects at "Social Forestry" in the whole country during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to intensify such projects and if so, how ; and

(d) objectives and targets in this direction for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India had introduced the following schemes under 'Social Forestry' as centrally sponsored schemes :

(1) Mixed plantations on wastelands and Panchayats lands etc. and

(2) Reforestation of degraded forests and Raising of Shelter Belts.

The approved outlay for the Fifth Plan as Central grant component was Rs. 500 lakhs for each scheme. The pattern of central assistance approved was :

(a) For 'Mixed plantations on waste lands, etc.—75% calculated on a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 1000 per hectare.

(b) For 'Reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts' 50% calculated as above.

Under these schemes, species of fuel-wood, fodder, fruits and small timber are being raised. Under the scheme of Mixed Plantations, the State Forest Departments are also raising saplings for distribution among the individuals and institutions for planting by them on their lands and providing extension support. Under the scheme 'Reforestation of Degraded Forests', plantations are being raised in blanks within the forest areas along with the regeneration by coppicing.

The schemes have been gaining momentum from year to year. Whereas during 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 30.11 lakhs was sanctioned, the grant provided under both the schemes during 1976-77 amounted to Rs. 163.28 lakhs. The grant which has

been made available to the State Forest Departments during 1977-78 is Rs. 738 lakhs. In 1977-78, the pattern of Central financial assistance was changed to Rs. 1000 per hectare in order to meet the increased cost of raising plantations because of enforcement of payment of minimum wages in different States.

(c) The schemes are being intensified during 1978-79 and they will be taken up on a much larger scale during the coming five-year period. There is a provision of Rs. 490 lakhs for the scheme 'Mixed Plantations on waste lands, etc.' and Rs. 1100 lakhs for 'Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter Belts' during 1978-79. This includes a provision for Tribal Sub-Plan areas and non-Tribal Sub-Plan areas. A large programme of creating coastal shelter belts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Tamil Nadu is envisaged during 1978-79 and in subsequent years. Proposals from Orissa have

been received whereas others have been asked to send them quickly. In addition, large areas of waste lands, degraded forest etc., are proposed to be brought under tree fodder plantations so that the production of fodder may be tied up with animal husbandry development in the area.

(d) The schemes were included in the Fifth Plan to meet the pressing needs of the village people, particularly to meet their social needs of timber, viz. fuelwood for cooking, small timber for agricultural needs, house thatching, etc. The schemes will be implemented during the coming years with these objectives as well as those mentioned in (c) above. Emphasis will also be laid on creation of employment for a large number of people in plantations and after care operations.

The proposals of the State Forest Departments have been invited to finalise the targets for 1978-79. Provisionally, the total physical target for 1978-79 as compared to the target for 1977-78 is as under:

(In hectares)

Scheme	1977-78		1978-79	
	Plantations	Advance Work	Plantations	Advance Work
1. Mixed Plantations on Waste Lands, etc.	17,600	24,500	36,000	50,000
2. Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter Belts.	43,500	65,000	69,000	1,00,000
	5,360	1,500	3,700	5,200
	RKM's	RKM's	RKM's	RKM's

The targets for 1979 and 1980 will be finalised during the respective years.

Delegations for Educational Activities

5400. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of delegations or individuals sent to foreign countries in connection with educational activities during the year 1977-78; and

(b) the authority which makes selection of such foreign visits?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDAR CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Setting up of seed Corporations

5401. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up more Seed Corporations in the country;

(b) if so, which are the places being considered in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which more corporations would help in meeting the requirements of farmers for seeds in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The State Governments in consultation with the Government of India are proceeding with the establishment of State Seeds Corporations in Bihar, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) It is hoped that these corporations and existing producers would increase the availability of certified seeds of cereal crops about five-fold over the 1973-74 level of 60,000 tonnes by 1981-82.

Canal Work of Upper Krishna Project Work

5402. **SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are considering to start simultaneously the Right Bank Canal Work of Upper Krishna Project Work, and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India. The revised report for Upper Krishna Project Stages I received from the Karnataka Government does not provide for Right Bank Canal.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Shopping Centre at Naraina Vihar, New Delhi by D. D. A.

5403. **SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a site of 2.3 acres is earmarked by DDA in A Block of Naraina Vihar, New Delhi for the construction of a local shopping centre to cater to the marketing facilities of the residents of A & B Blocks of Naraina Vihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the allottees of Double Storey flats allotted in 1969 in Naraina Vihar have been, since then demanding the construction of the market referred to above through their Agency (registered by DDA); and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon and how long it will take to construct the local shopping centre?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The D.D.A. has reported that the Delhi Administration has been requested to finalise the proceedings for acquiring the land on priority basis. As construction of the shopping centre would start after the finalisation of acquisition proceedings, it is not possible to indicate any precise time for the construction at this stage.

Difference between the 'Disposal Cost' and 'the Cost Finally Charged' for D.D.A. Flats

5404. **SHRI MAHI LAL:**

SHRI S. B. PATIL:

Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) the justification of the difference between the 'Disposal Cost' and 'the Cost Finally Charged' and also its variation in different colonies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to return this difference money to the allottees of DDA flats and if so, by what date; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :

(a) to (c). The disposal cost and the cost finally charged from the allottees are the same. However, a surcharge was added to the disposal cost in respect of 4 MIG Housing Schemes during 1976. This was done to subsidise the disposal cost of Janta/LIG categories of flats.

The disposal cost of flats depends upon the cost of land, cost of development and cost of construction which vary in different colonies.

There is no proposal to return the difference of money paid by the allottees in these 4 Housing Schemes.

Credit to Farm Sector During Fifth Plan

5405. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total flow of institutional credit to the farm sector has increased considerably during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and the

percentage of the overdue out of this credit for repayment has also increased;

(b) if so, the total credit granted during the Fifth Five Year Plan and the amount due for repayment and actually paid; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to collect the amount due for repayment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANUPRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. There has been an increase in the flow of institutional credit for agricultural development as reflected in the following figures:—

(i) Co-operatives :

(Rs. in crores)

Loans advanced:	1973-74 (End of 4th Plan)	V Plan (Tgt.)	1974-75 (Ach.)	1975-76 (Ach.)	1976-77 (Estimate)	1977-78 (Ant. Ach.)	1978-79 (Tgt.)
Short-term	689 (level)	1300 (level)	782.60	918	1180	1340	1676
Term loan	891 (cumulative for IV Plan)	1825 (cumulative)	298.98	320	386	386	552

Demand-Collection-Balance :

As on 30th June	Short-term (primary level)			% of over- dues to demand	Long-term Central level)			% of overdues to Demand
	Demand	Col.	Balance		Demand	Col.	Balance	
1974	1105	661	443	40.1	129	88	42	32.0
1975	1257	754	503	40.0	144	89	55	36.5
1976	1454	898	560	38.6	170	106	64	38.0

(ii) Commercial Banks:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Outstanding amount of direct finance	341.75	435.40	563.54	790.32	1031.10
Outstanding amount of indirect finance	190.19	211.47	279.57	301.46	349.74
TOTAL	531.94	646.87	843.11	1091.78	1380.84

Direct Finance :

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Demand.	166.25	227.68	323.93	415.59	546.97
Total recoveries	82.77	115.44	167.26	215.87	274.33
Total overdues	83.48	112.24	156.67	199.72	272.64
Percentage of overdues to total demand	50.2	49.3	48.4	48.1	49.9

(c) The cooperative and commercial banking institutions themselves are primarily responsible for taking steps to collect overdues. State Governments have to assist the institutions in recovery of overdues. In the case of cooperatives, the State Governments have a significant role in enforcing the provision of the cooperative laws against wilful default and against the management which failed to enforce recovery. In respect of commercial banks, the State Governments have been advised to enact legislation on the lines recommended by the Talwar Committee. So far 13 States have passed such legislation. The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India are reviewing the recovery performance of institutions from time to time and advising them on appropriate measures to be taken.

Plant Protection Quarantine Measures for New Diseases

5406. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India has pleaded for intensifying plant quarantine measures;

(b) whether several new diseases, hitherto unknown in our country, have come to Government's notice ;

(c) if so, the names of these diseases ; and

(d) what steps are being taken to prevent these diseases ;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) to (d). As a result of the continual review of the plant quarantine facilities by the Plant Protection Adviser and the Government, with reference to the appearance of new plant diseases the plant quarantine infra-structure has been progressively strengthened in the country during the last decade. Presently, the plans to establish 3 new Plant quarantine and Fumigation Stations and to strengthen 21 Plant Quarantine and Fumigation Stations are in the process of implementation.

The two important new diseases which have come to Government's notice in the last few years are Groundnut Rust and powdery Mildew.

These diseases are being checked by :

(i) use of suitable chemicals ; and/or

(ii) directing research effort to evolve new resistant varieties.

Confirmation of Principal of Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi

5407. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than 150 Principals working in Government Higher Secondary Schools under Delhi Administration have not been confirmed so far although they have put in 10—15 years of service ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how long Government will take to confirm these Principals ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that more than 80 Principals who have served the Department of Education on *ad hoc* basis for a period of 7-10 years have also not been absorbed on a regular basis; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how long will it take to absorb them on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BAKARAKATI) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Consequent upon the revision of scales of pay of the post of Principal, Higher Secondary School, involving upgradation of the post from Class II to Class I, the Union Public Service Commission had advised the Delhi Administration to regularise the appointment of all incumbents of the upgraded posts, including those who were initially selected through the Commission and had been confirmed. As a result of this review, appointment of 270 Principals was regularised in March, 1977, in consultation with the Commission; and subsequently 112 Principals were also confirmed in Feb., 1978. The remaining cases are under examination in consultation with the Commission.

Dairy Development during VI Plan

5408. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) outline of programmes envisaged in the Sixth Plan for development of dairying;

(b) outlay during the earlier Five Plans; and

(c) Plan-wise progress achieved in respect of production of milk, population of milch-animals and health-cover, average milk-yield and average (annual) price of milk paid by the milk plants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The main thrust of dairy development programme in the Sixth Plan is aimed at rural development and creation

of rural employment. This envisages continuation and completion of on-going World Bank assisted programmes in the three States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan with a total outlay of about Rs. 117.41 crores. Dairy development programmes proposed during the Fifth Plan for the seven States of H.P., J. & K., Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Orissa, and Kerala involving an outlay of approximately Rs. 20 crores will be continued during the Sixth Plan period. Over and above these programmes, as a follow-up of Operation Flood I, a massive 8-year dairy development project called Operation Flood II involving a total outlay of about Rs. 483 crores with commodity assistance from E.E.C. and Credit from World Bank is proposed to be taken up. In addition to these, dairy development projects will also be taken up in the States.

Operation Flood II will build on the foundation laid in the milkshed by Operation Flood I and enable the programme to benefit 10 million milk producers families. The programme will concentrate on assistance to co-operative organisations, increased milk production, modernised milk processing and marketing, development of National Milk Grid, infrastructural support to the co-operative cluster federations including animal health cover and supply of vaccines. The project also envisages improvement of productivity of the national milch herd, buffalo productivity programmes, increased herds to ensure supply of proven bulls for the artificial insemination system, a massive frozen semen programme, establishment of a centre for management and consultancy in co-operative rural development, setting up of applied research and development for finding practical solutions to various problems, a massive training programme, etc.

(b) The outlays during the Five Year Plans were as follows :—

	Rs. in crores
First Plan	7.81
Second Plan	17.44
Third Plan	36.00
Fourth Plan	138.97
Fifth Plan	220.63

(c) The Plan-wise progress achieved is as follows :—

I. Production of milk

	million tonnes
First Plan (1951) . . .	17.41
Second Plan (1956) . . .	19.72
Third Plan (1961) . . .	20.38
Fourth Plan (1966) . . .	19.37
Fifth Plan (1974) . . .	23.20 (estimated)

II. Population of milch animals

	lakhs
First Plan (1951) . . .	717.23
Second Plan (1956) . . .	722.53
Third Plan (1961) . . .	792.27
Fourth Plan (1966) . . .	808.80
(1972) . . .	863.26

III. Health Cover

	Veterinary hospitals/ dispensaries	mobile unit	Rinderpest eradication
			lakh doses
Pre-Plan . . .	2,000	..	..
1st Plan . . .	656	..	64
2nd & 3rd Plan . . .	3,267	..	2,205
4th Plan . . .	3,572	178	2,067
5th Plan . . .	1,700 (target)	283	1,782

These efforts have brought down rinderpest from 2 lakh deaths per year to 1,600 during 1976-77.

In addition to the above, prophylactic measures were also taken against other cattle pests like haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax. This resulted in drastic reduction in mortality from 57,848 in 1949-53 to 23,764 in 1976.

IV. Average milk yield

The average annual milk yield per cow is about 160 kgs. and for buffalo it is 500 kgs.

V. Price of milk paid by milk plants

Depending on the compositional quality, prices of milk vary from region to region in different seasons and are between Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.66 per kg.

Production of Rice and Wheat during 1977-78

5409. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise production of rice and wheat during 1977-78;

(b) the total requirement in the country; and

(c) the total surplus and deficit as the case may be ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALIA): (a) to (c) Final estimates of production of rice and wheat for the year 1977-78 are expected to become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e. some time in July-August, 1978.

The requirements of rice and wheat are influenced by a number of factors viz., availability of different foodgrains and other substitutable foodstuffs, such as, fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, etc., their comparable prices, levels of income, population growth, extent of urbanisation, etc. In view of this, it is difficult to frame a precise estimate of overall requirements of rice and wheat in the country.

In the absence of firm estimates of production and requirements, it is not possible to indicate the total surplus and deficit of rice and wheat in the country during 1977-78. On present indications, however, the domestic supplies of rice and wheat during 1977-78 are likely to be sufficient to meet the requirements.

Refugees in India

5410. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the upto date figure country wise of refugees at present living in India; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to maintain them or repatriate them as the case may be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a) Refugees from:

	lakhs
(1) West Pakistan	47.40
(2) Former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)	
(i) Old migrants i.e. those who migrated during 1946 to 31-3-58	41.17
(ii) New migrants i.e. those who migrated between 1-1-64 and 25-3-71	11.14
(3) Displaced persons from Chhamb area of Jammu and Kashmir (displaced as a result of Indo-Pak Conflict 1971)	00.17
(4) Displaced persons from Pakistan-Sind (displaced as a result of Indo-Pak Conflict 1971)	00.58
(5) Tibetan refugees	00.56
(6) Repatriates from:	
Sri Lanka	2.81
Burma	2.08
Mozambique / Uganda / Zaire and Vietnam	0.14

(b) Relief and rehabilitation assistance is provided to these refugees/repatriates in accordance with the prescribed scales/patterns. They are rehabilitated under several schemes in agriculture, small trade, business etc. appropriate to the capabilities and to the extent practicable.

Language recognised by Sahitya Akademi

5411. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the languages which are proposed to be accorded recognition by the Sahitya Akademi in the near future; and

(b) what are the criteria followed by the Akademi for according recognition to Indian Languages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The claim of Khasi for recognition is under consideration of the Sahitya Akademi.

(b) The criteria laid down for according recognition of languages by the Sahitya Akademi are :—

- (1) Whether structurally a language is an independent language or is part of a system of a given language.
- (2) Whether it has had a continuous literary tradition and history.
- (3) Whether a sufficiently large number of people use it today as vehicle of literary and cultural expression.
- (4) Whether it is recognized by the State concerned and/or by some Universities as a medium of instruction and/or as a separate subject of study.
- (5) The number of people using the speech, the current literature that is being produced in it (fiction, essays, other literature, journals, etc.)

Water and power disputes between Rajasthan and Punjab

5412. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of water and power disputes between Rajasthan and Punjab; and

(b) the cases which were considered in the zonal conference and the progress made in each case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The main outstanding issues between Rajasthan

and Punjab pertaining to water and power relate to sharing of cost of Ghaggar Diversion Channel in Rajasthan, sharing of power from Anandpur Sahib Hydel project, Mukerian Hydel project and Thein Dam project.

(b) The issues relating to Anandpur Sahib Hydel project, and central regulation of Ravi-Beas head-works and inter-State contract points and sharing of cost of Ghaggar Diversion Channel in Rajasthan were considered by the Northern Zonal Council.

The progress made in each case is as below :

Anandpur Sahib Hydel project: A proposal to appoint a referee to decide the sharing of the costs and benefits amongst the claimant states is under examination.

The other items i.e. Central regulation of Ravi-Beas head-works and inter-state contact points; and the payment of costs of Ghaggar Diversion Channel in Rajasthan have been discussed in the Northern Zonal Council meeting and are being placed before the next meeting of the Northern Zonal Council for further consideration.

Selection for agricultural research service

5413. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about anomalies and mal-practices in the selection of candidates for the Agricultural Research Service made by a board;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how many of these complaints were attended to and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received about the selection of candidates for the Agricultural Research Service as also about the anomalies in the implementation of the rules of the Agricultural Research Service.

(c) Anomalies pointed out in the rules have been examined and rectified to the extent feasible. As regards complaints about selections, recruitment to the various grades of the Agricultural Research

Service is made on the recommendation of the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board which functions as an independent recruiting agency for the Council on the pattern of the Union Public Service Commission.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1978-79 OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY
AND REHABILITATION

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से वर्ष 1978-1979 के लिए पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की व्योरेवार मांगों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[placed in Library—See No. LT-1982/78].

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st March, 1978 :—

1. The High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Bill, 1978.
2. The Public Works (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1978.

12.20 hours.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM
DANDAKARANYA AND BANGLADESH
INTO WEST BENGAL

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation to the following

matter of urgent public importance and would request him to make a statement thereon :

"Reported influx of refugees both from Dandakaranya and Bangladesh into West Bengal and the problems arising therefrom."

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa) : Sir, the Minister has replied only in part and not in full. This is a matter between our country and Bangladesh. So, the Foreign Minister should be present here to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : This is a matter of refugees from Dandakaranya to West Bengal. I do not know how Bangladesh comes in the picture.

MR. SPEAKER : I understand the point of both the hon'ble Members. Let the Minister make the statement.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : Sir, According to the latest report, 8,953 families (6,242 settler and 2,711 families in relief stage in karmi shibirs) have deserted from the Dandakaranya Project. These families deserted in the wake of propaganda carried on by some interested elements that there was scope for resettling displaced persons from former East Pakistan in Sundarbans and in other areas in West Bengal. Since November, 1977, such propaganda had been intensified in the affected areas by these elements. The West Bengal Government intimated in January, 1978 that no lands were available in any area in West Bengal for settling refugees from Dandakaranya, nor was there any scope for resettling them in Sundarbans. Despite this, the displaced families who had either been settled and/or were awaiting resettlement in karmi shibirs, chose to desert their settlement sites/karmi shibirs having been misled by false hopes held out to them by interested elements that they could be settled in Sundarbans/ West Bengal.

There have been similar desertions from rehabilitation sites/karmishibirs and camps outside Dandakaranya as follows :

(i) Tawa Workite Camp (Madhya Pradesh)	527 families
(ii) Isagaon Transit Camp (Andhra Pradesh)	234 "

(iii) Isagaon Rehabilitation Project
(Andhra Pradesh)

405 "

TOTAL 1,166 families

Following the desertions, the Chief Minister, West Bengal met the Union Minister of Rehabilitation in New Delhi on 6th March, 1978. The position obtaining in Dandakaranya and the future prospects of irrigation in that area were explained to him. As a result of the discussions, the Chief Minister, West Bengal issued an appeal on the 10th March, 1978, advising settlers to stay on in Dandakaranya since there were no prospects for their settlement in Sundarbans or any other area in West Bengal. This printed appeal was distributed in the project area by a team of officers consisting of the Director General of Rehabilitation of this Department and the Rehabilitation Commissioner, West Bengal, who were deputed to the Dandakaranya Project from 13th to 18th March, 1978 to meet the settlers. They advised them to stay on there. But they met with only limited response.

Thereafter, a delegation consisting of 2 Ministers (including the Minister of Rehabilitation), 6 M.L.As. and 2 non-officials sponsored by the Government of West Bengal visited the Dandakaranya Project from 21st to 25th March, 1978. The delegation was accompanied by the Chairman & Chief Administrator, Dandakaranya Project, a senior officer of the Department of Rehabilitation; Orissa Minister of Rehabilitation and local authorities also joined them for the first lap of their tour. The delegation made it clear to the settlers that there was absolutely no scope for their settlement in West Bengal and that in their own interest they should stay on in Dandakaranya. They were convinced that on affording Pottery and Satiguda irrigation the lands will become more and more fertile and can produce more crops.

The State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh were also contacted with a view to preventing the large movement of deserters into West Bengal. Simultaneously, the Government of West Bengal also decided to return the families and it was agreed to take them back to the settler villages/karmi shibirs. I would refer, in this connection, to the statement made by me in this House on 6-3-1978.

Of the deserters, 20 families were returned by the Government of West Bengal in the first week of March, 1978. Three special trains were arranged by the South

Eastern Railway authorities for carrying the deserters back to destinations in Orissa on 27th, 29th and 30th March, 1978. Necessary arrangements have been made at the receiving ends in Orissa to take them to resettlement sites /karmi shibirs from where they have actually deserted.

It is hoped that the displaced persons will heed reason and not be misled by interested instigators and in their own interest return to the settler villages/karmi shibirs and take to work and/or take to cultivating the lands allotted. Notwithstanding the normal policy of Government not to take back the deserting families, in the present case, it has been decided, as a special case to allow the deserters families to return to their villages/karmi shibirs.

The Department of Rehabilitation are not aware of any recent influx of refugees from Bangladesh.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must say that this is a very disappointing statement. It seems to be a mechanical reproduction of the newspaper reports and even that in a condensed version. We do not find anything in the Statement, any attempt to tell us what has been the causes which have prompted these people to come away except referring to instigation by some interested persons. There has been no adverting to the real situation there. Nothing has been indicated in the Statement as to what the Central Government is going to do to arrange for their proper settlement in the Dandakaranya, which is the prime need. So far as this problem is concerned, we do not find any real awareness on the part of the Central Government. It seems that the *status quo*, as during the previous Government, is being continued. The same attitude is being followed and it is creating complications. What is the position? Recently we find that a large number of refugees who had been taken to Dandakaranya and other Camps have started coming to West Bengal. So far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, we have made it absolutely clear, the Government has made it clear, the Minister has referred to that, that the State has neither the capacity nor where with all to resettle these people nor there is sufficient land even to resettle them. Interested persons are trying to divert them to Sundarbans. But Sundarbans, backward as it is, has no surplus land as it is already over-populated. It is not possible to take them to Sundarbans. Sir, they are coming in trains, they are coming in trucks. There, it has been found out that the railway tickets are purchased in bulk and handed over to them without any charge. Sir, trucks have been hired for Rs. 8000 per trip—that is the information which is being obtained—and from either Dandakaranya

they are being brought or from other Camps and when they get down at the Railway Station, Kharagpur, and different places, lorries and trucks have been provided to these people to take them to Hasnabad en route to Sundarbans. That is a small place in West Bengal and it is already over-populated. There is no place to stay for these people. There would be no adequate arrangement to look after them and the area is full of refugees. The State Government, with its limited resources, is trying to do its best to give them temporary relief. But it is not possible to resettle them.

Sir, I would like the Central Government to make it categorically clear to everybody in Dandakaranya, Mana and other places that there is no possibility of resettlement in West Bengal and that the Central Government would take all steps to remove feelings of uncertainty or ill-treatment, discriminatory treatment, meted out to them. Unfortunately in this three page statement nothing has been mentioned by the hon. Minister. He refers to the 6th March statement of his made in the Lok Sabha which was as vague as the statement made today. I am not imputing any motive but I am very sorry to find that there is lack of awareness of the problem. I do not want to go into the cause of the difficulties. We know that partition had taken place and these people are the victim of partition. There are, well-justified, feelings of discrimination between different groups of refugees. I am not at the moment going into that. I appeal to all sections of the House to treat this as a national problem, as a human problem, and not as a problem of West Bengal. It cannot be West Bengal's problem because these people happen to speak Bengali language. After the partition that was caused in this country and because of Partition they had lost their hearths and belongings and they had to come to this country. In 1971 because of the trouble in erstwhile East Pakistan, now Bangla Desh, again people were up-rooted; some of them had been taken there.

The position is this. In Dandakaranya, the hon. Minister has stated that some interested parties are doing these things. We should like to know whether the Central Government is making any investigation or enquiry into this matter as to who those interested persons are. We find some names in the newspapers. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has also said that there are interested persons. We have to identify those persons. This is not a matter which has suddenly happened. In the past also refugees had been trickling out from Dandakaranya, not in this torrential form if I may use that expression. No attempt has been made to find out the cause for that or to ameliorate their

condition. It is obvious that not only are there politically motivated persons but also there are persons with financial resources; such persons are behind those people. Therefore, it is essential to find out who those people are.

So far as the position in Dandakaranya is concerned, I do not want to say anything which will aggravate the problem. I want the Central Government to be up and doing, to be aware of the enormity and seriousness of the problem and to take effective steps. I do not want to aggravate the situation in any manner. It appears that there is at least a feeling of insecurity, psychologically. What is their financial position? Previously there was a decision to allot them 7 acres of land; now it has been arbitrarily and unilaterally reduced to three acres of irrigated land or five acres of unirrigated land. Till today their rights in the land had not been given; till today they have no rights. There had been droughts in the past and in those times there had been no grants and no rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude; I have given you a lot of time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Just two or three minutes more. I have a copy of the report; it is a report of the minutes of the meeting of the Dandakaran-Development Authority; I do not vouchsafe for it but it has been circulated. I am sending it to the hon. Minister so that he can see. It says that immediate assistance is to be given because of the drought conditions that prevailed. That is what it says. Merely giving them land does not help; they would need additional assistance. There must be substantial difference between the facilities of irrigated and unirrigated land; and compensation has to be given. Then necessary facilities have to be given for agricultural inputs and cultivation. That has not been done. That feeling is there and that feeling is exploited by interested persons. They should try to convince those people that with the introduction of the latest irrigation schemes, the prospects are better for the future, and therefore they should stay there. But those steps are not being taken. There is really no Central Officer there, no liaison Officer. This is one of the important things. You know that the Chief Minister of West Bengal recently came here and had a discussion with the Prime Minister and we would have been happy if he had been here. The hon. Prime Minister has also taken a sympathetic attitude towards the problems of the West Bengal Government and he has said that they should be sent back. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether

the Central Government will categorically make it clear that all facilities will be given if there are any grievances of the refugees, of the settlers there, all those grievances will be removed and removed as quickly as possible. I would also like to find out from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will provide financial assistance not only by way of rehabilitation grants, but maintenance grants, because if they now go back they have sold away their lands and their implements at the instance of interested persons, they will have to be given back their lands and implements. It is essential to provide not only rehabilitation grants, but also some maintenance grants, at least for three months. It is very important and I would request the hon. Minister to particularly take a note of this. Unless maintenance grants are given, it will be difficult for them to survive for two or three months.....

MR. SPEAKER : You have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would also like to know from the hon. Minister—and it is a demand from the people of West Bengal—whether you will indly provide necessary facilities and financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal. It is an additional burden which has come and it is duty of the country as a whole and therefore, the Central Government should meet the expenses which have been incurred to look after them until they are taken back to Dandakaranya. Therefore, the next question is about the Andaman and Nicobar. The hon. Minister the other day has said that he has an open mind in this matter. Although the Rehabilitation Minister has not.....

MR. SPEAKER : It does not come within the scope of this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Prime Minister told me clearly ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sure he will keep up the promise. But this question does not come within that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am asking about this because the problems are referred to. I would like to know whether the Government of India would consider the matter of resettling the refugees at Andaman and Nicobar also about which the Prime Minister himself has said that he has an open mind. Thirdly we would like to know whether the Government would send—and I want it—a deputation of the Members of Parliament who would go and find out the situation

and submit a report and would appeal on behalf of all sections of the House to the people there not to come in from the area and create complications because it is a national problem. I would request the hon. Minister not to take it as a problem of the West Bengal Government and that the Government of West Bengal will have to face it. It is a national problem and therefore, from that point of view serious efforts should be made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would like to seek a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow that. Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : . . . **

MR. SPEAKER : You have had your turn. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is a very competent man.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : In fact I will require your assistance. I was trying to look for needle of questions in the whole hay-stack of speeches. I really fail to understand which way the lack of awareness of the problems lies. I would not like to go beyond that. I may say only this much that the Government is committed to provide relief and rehabilitation facilities according to certain scales, which I can tell you just now and the Government is committed to make that and it will fulfil that. There is no doubt about that. Another thing, the departure that the Government has made is that the deserters are taken back.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BOSU : It should be done on a war-footing.

MR. SPEAKER : You answer only Mr. Chatterjee's question.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : The deserters are going to be taken back and that is a departure from the practice of the Government. What I want the hon. Members to realise is, they feel, taking any Member in the West Bengal is difficult. Well, the Government of India has also realised it. There will have to be certain administrative measures taken with regard to the facilities which have already been given. The hon. Member has just now said, they have sold away their implements, they have sold away their oxen and everything and the question is, this is one of the most fertile lands, very soon the crops will be ready, and very soon they can have three crops.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which is the fertile land ? Dandakaranya ? Who told you ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am telling you that, Sir. My point is this. One thing I want to make very very clear is that the Government will definitely fulfil all the commitments with regard to the rehabilitation and providing the relief facilities to the East Bengal refugees, but our friends will also have to help themselves for getting rehabilitated. The whole question is: What do we do if they have sold whatever has been given to them ? What should the Government do ? I do not know. But all of us will have to cooperate. If a team of the hon. Members of this House desires to visit that place, they may definitely visit it and advise the Government, and I have no objection to this.

MR. SPEAKER : You have not answered one or two questions. One is, there is a feeling of discrimination and what steps would you like to take.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Sir, I am not very sure it is right. This is one of the places where very good facilities have been provided to the settlers there.

MR. SPEAKER : The other question that he has asked is, you have yourself mentioned that some persons are responsible for that. Are you going to identify them ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who are they ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Primarily, it is an organisation called Udabastu Unnayansil Samiti or whatever it is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Satish Mondal.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I am coming to that. I will just say that unfortunately the whole trouble started with some observations that the hon. State Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ram Chatterjee, made when he visited these areas along with Shri Satish Mondal, who is supposed to be the President of this Udabastu Samiti. In fact, that is the beginning of the trouble.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, there are two very important things. Maintenance grants to these people.

MR. SPEAKER : That he has said.

(CA)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is very important otherwise you cannot persuade them to go back. That is what I am appealing to the hon. Minister—the maintenance grants to these people and assistance to the West Bengal Government with regard to their looking after these people.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I have already said that whatever are the commitments will be met. That is all, Nothing more than that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, one thing was made out....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, Mr. Chatterjee knows what he has made out. Is it not so? I can't allow you. The rules will not permit. It is a very serious thing. That is why the Call Attention is allowed. Now, Mr. Mondal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, sometimes you get irritated, sometimes you become very liberal (*Interruptions*). The permanent solution lies in (*Interruptions*) There will be international chaos.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu, you have not to put the question.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur) : Sir, I will speak in Bengali.

MR. SPEAKER : If you can speak in English, better do it because he will be able to follow it. (*Interruptions*) I have no objection. I am only trying to assist him so that the question may be clear.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : No, Sir. I will speak in Bengali only (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If you can speak in Hindi, it will be much better.

श्री मोहम्मद हयात अली (रायगंज):
यह बंगाल का प्रश्न है । इनको बंगला
में बोलन दीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : Why I am saying is that it is an important question, so that he may answer better.
(*Interruptions*)

***SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL :** Sir, the Congress has kept this problem alive for 30 long years. I believe that to day again they are fomenting this trouble there in order to create pressure on the

West Bengal Government. I regret to say that the Janata Government has also remained indifferent to this problem. They have not played any such role as yet from which some solution could emerge to this pressing problem. Even in this statement of the Minister we see a very disappointing picture. It has also been said that Shri Ram Chatterjee, who is a Minister the West Bengal Government, went to Dandakaranya and because of that there is an influx of refugees from Dandakaranya and the Mana Camp into West Bengal. This is nothing but a totally baseless statement. Along with this I believe that a political-cum-bureaucratic conspiracy is also being hatched there. The conspiracy is that the bureaucrats are stopping all doles and relief to the refugees. They are demanding bribes from them. Corruption is rampant there. The Camp Commandants and other officials also try to dislodge the refugees and to take their land and other property in their own possessions. This is a very serious situation and calls for a thorough probe. It has also been said that no refugees are now at present coming from Bangla Desh. The hon. Minister in his statement has said, "Fresh refugees are not coming from Bangla Desh now". But that is a wrong statement I say. Because the Chief Minister of West Bengal has already declared that about 3000 people are coming from Bangladesh every day. Apart from that a large number of students are coming to West Bengal for studies and many people are coming for work and they are not going back. This is also adding to the problem. I also find that an effort is being made to take people to the Sunderbans. A propaganda is being made that the Sunderbans have excellent facilities for living. But we have seen that there is the tiger project, and the crocodile project in the Sunderbans. Now steps are being taken to take the refugees also to that area perhaps for preservation. There are many small islands in that area which are not fit for human habitation, where people practically live on grass for a major part of the year. Such a place is being propagated as an excellent place for resettlement and a new problem is sought to be created there. Therefore, I feel that the entire problem should be viewed as a national problem. and not a problem of the West Bengal Government alone. As a result of heavy sea-erosion, large number of people are losing their land and becoming fresh refugees every day and they are all rushing to Calcutta for

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

living. Refugees are piling upon Calcutta from all sides and terrific pressure is being exerted on the West Bengal Government in this way. Will the Central Government announce a clear cut policy in this respect? Mere statements like "I shall look into the matter; or the Government will into the matter" will not help at all. A clear cut policy must be announced by the Central Government in this respect.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : I don't have to say anything about any political conspiracy, or anything of that sort. It is for the Member to observe and find out the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about posters and trucks? Who is paying for them? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT : Regarding refugees coming from Bangladesh, my only statement has been that the Department of Rehabilitation are not aware of any recent influx of refugees from Bangladesh. I have not said anything else. Besides, as far as details that he provided about Sunderbans are concerned, I agree with him that there has been a number of dialogues between me and the Chief Minister of West Bengal; and the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal are not at loggerheads. They have been cooperating with each other, in trying to solve the problem. I can assure him this. I am aware that Sunderbans is not the place where these refugees can settle.

***SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN** (Burdwan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been hearing about the problems of the refugees when I was a child. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.L. PATWARY (Mangaldoi) : *Spoke in Assamese.*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. There is no interpretation.

SHRI H.L. PATWARY : On a point of order. I want to speak in Assamese.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, go on.

ONE HON. MEMBER : What did he say?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what he spoke. There is no interpretation.

***SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN :** Sir, the problem had started when I was a

child. The refugees came to India and today the son of a refugee has attained the age which qualifies him to come to Lok Sabha. I feel really sorry that today I am to raise an issue in this august House which is lingering on for the last 31 years and while doing so I am rendering a duty that I owe to my forefathers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I could get God before me, I would ask him what stuff the Government of India is made of because we find there is no coherence between their words and deeds. I would ask him again the stuff that he had used to make the bureaucracy who in every sphere are twisting figures and presenting distorted facts to baffle the common man.

Sir, the problem of the refugees is not a problem that concerns Dandkaranya alone. Today Mr. Speaker, you are seated in your Chair, I have been given the privilege to take a seat in this august House, the hon. Minister has been given the right to give answers to questions, but now have we derived these rights. We have derived these rights from independence and how did we get that. Independence came to our country at the cost of the partition of Bengal and Punjab and the people of these areas had gladly accepted the partition of the country because there were reasons to be so. They not only loved the independence of the country but the then national leaders had given them the solemn assurance that all the refugees will be rehabilitated fully. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I am presenting before you some facts and I will resign my membership of this House if it can be proved wrong. Sir, I am very happy that all the refugees who came from West Pakistan, refugees who did not speak Bengali were rehabilitated fully, their problems were solved and they are now leading a life which is much better than the life that they used to live when they came over to this country as refugees. I am really very happy about it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will now furnish some facts. The Estimates Committee in their 96th Report have stated that the Central Government was doing relief work in the beginning in regard to the refugees coming from the erstwhile East Bengal and it was only in 1959-60 that the Government decided to undertake the responsibility of rehabilitation of these refugees for the first time. The then Rehabilitation Minister Shri Mchar Chand Khanna had made a statement about Government's rehabilitation policy but strongly enough within one year the Department of Rehabilitation was wound up. I would like

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

to know from the hon. Minister how could all the 90-lakh refugees who had come from the then East Bengal could be rehabilitated.

MR. SPEAKER : Sir, I would like to say.... Please have a little patience Sir. It is a 31-year old problem. Please give me one minute for one year.

MR. SPEAKER : One minute for one year !

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Sir, please hear me. The Minister of the then Government of India have given distorted picture about the expenditure incurred on the refugees. They have said that the Central Government had spent 303 crores on East Bengal refugees whereas only Rs. 200 crore were spent on the refugees coming from West Pakistan. This is not true Sir.

The hon. Minister knows that in addition to this amount the West Pakistan refugees were given 6 lakh acres of land as compensation free of cost which belonged to the Muslims who had gone over to Pakistan. Moreover, 7 lakh of houses in the villages left behind by the Muslims were also given to West Pakistan refugees.

MR. SPEAKER : You are on a different point. The question is on Dandakaranya.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Let me say. There is a grave situation in West Bengal. I have a right to say it. More than 3-lakh houses that were left behind by the Muslims in the towns were also given to the West Pakistan refugees. Moreover the Government had constructed 2,21,101 shops at a cost of 91 crores rupees and not one single shop was allotted to the refugees coming from East Bengal and the entire lot was given to the refugees of West Pakistan. In this way all the problems of the refugees coming from West Pakistan was solved.

MR. SPEAKER: The calling attention is on a narrower question. It is about the Dandakaranya. You are talking about the whole of the refugee question. That is a different matter. At present it is only a limited question.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: It is a related matter. Now please listen what is happening in Dandakaranya. According to the Master Plan 35,000 refugee families were to be rehabilitated in Dandakaranya but because of the conspiracy of the bureaucracy and the usual dilly-dally of the Central Government only 700 families could be taken to

Dandakaranya. That was not enough. People who used to live by the river side were given land on hill tops, and they were asked to cultivate the land. It was simply not possible.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: I am putting my question. Mr. Speaker, Sir, very often the Bengali speaking refugees are defamed for nothing. The entire State of West Bengal is over populated. I challenge you, Sir, you cannot walk on the streets of Calcutta because it is so heavily crowded. When such is the situation more and more refugees are being dumped in West Bengal. The hon. Minister in his statement has said that it is all because of some conspiracy.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude I will have to stop you.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Please hear me. The hon. Minister has said that if the refugees go back they will be given their home but no relief will be given to them. The Minister's statement further says that the refugees are victims of a conspiracy. Should the East Bengal refugees be made to starve because of somebody's conspiracy? I protest against it. I will appeal to the Minister and draw the attention of the Central Government (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. This is not a debate. Please.... (*Interruptions*) I have given you 10 minutes. Please come to the question.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are asking me repeatedly to resume my seat. I will no doubt abide by your order, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you be able to impress upon the hon. Minister that he should take full responsibility for all these refugees? These refugees have come to face bullets and leaving their home and hearth. They are everywhere on the roads and on the railway platform, suffering from typhoid and cholera and here the Minister says it is all due to a political conspiracy. Who are at the back of this political conspiracy? Is it being done by politicians? Is he the Minister, Prime Minister and President? Who is he? Let us unmask all such elements who are hatching the conspiracy. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: That is a broader thing—let him come to the point.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Yes, I am coming to the point. Sir, there was a proposal to draw a Master Plan for

these refugees. I would like to know whether the Plan has been drawn up or not. Now Sir, where will the refugees go? West Bengal is already over crowded. Will they go to Assam or Tripura? Because of the step motherly treatment of the Centre West Bengal which once was on the top of the industrial map is today industrially backward when compared to other States and lakhs of refugees are thronging there? India Government recruited 2 lakh and 20 thousand men from West Pakistan refugees and only 204 persons from East Pakistan refugees for services. Is it justice?

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Yes, Sir, please hear me. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these refugees will be taken to Andaman Nicobar or not. I know the Government is apprehensive because of Communist infiltration. Sir, strangely enough a poor man with nothing to cover his head or his hind is often described a Communist. I would like to know whether these refugees will be taken there or not. I would also like to know whether these refugees will be given work according to the Master Plan and finally whether the Government would set up a Parliamentary Committee to find out the truth; whether it is a fact or not that money was not equally spent to the two sets of refugees who spoke two different languages. With this I must thank you Sir for giving me the time and resume my seat.

13 hrs.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I do not know which is the question that I have to answer. I cannot make out.

MR. SPEAKER: The first question is whether you are going to allow East Bengal refugees to go to Andamans and secondly whether....

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: About Andamans, the position has been very clear. This question of refugees to Andamans, has come so often and unfortunately, it has been blown out of all proportions. It was never conceived that all these East Bengal refugees would ever be settled there. A small number, about 2500 families were required to be settled there out of which 800 families have been settled. After that, the deforestation business has stopped. But the question is whether all these 1700 families or the rest of them who

are there, who have yet to be settled, are going to be settled. We say that all these 9000 and odd families who are there, will be re-settled somewhere. That is the commitment of the Government and it will be fulfilled. After all, Andamans was not to be the solution for the whole lot of East Bengal refugees. Why should they blow it out of all proportions?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He does not know anything.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No more East Bengal refugee will be settled in Andamans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. The Hon. Minister is saying that the Government of India has decided that no more East Bengal refugees would be sent to Andamans. That is in contradiction to what the Prime Minister told me, and the Chief Minister that....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. It may be a wrong statement. A wrong statement is not a point of order. You know what the point of order is. A point of order arises when there is a breach of rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You want me to consume more time of the House. Under Direction 115 I can tell you....

MR. SPEAKER: You can do it later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I can do it now. I can give you an instance.

MR. SPEAKER: You may give instance but I am not allowing. Do not record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, दण्डकारण्य की जो समस्याएँ हैं उन के बारे में जो सरकार का जवाब आया है वह बहुत ही असंतोषजनक है। पश्चिमी बंगाल के जो विभागीय मंत्री हैं वे और जो शरणार्थियों के डायरेक्टर हैं वे सब लोग वहाँ गए थे और उन्होंने वहाँ के शरणार्थियों से बातें की थीं। लेकिन मुझे ताज्जुब है कि उन की उन

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

से बातें हुई तो वहां की जो समस्याएं हैं, जिस तरह से वहां गलत प्रचार किया जाता है और उन को वहां से भगाने और हटाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, इन तथ्यों की जानकारी यहां नहीं दी गई, इन तथ्यों को सदन के सामने नहीं रखा गया। उन्हें वहां जो जमीन दी गई थी वह अलाभकार जमीन थी। वह उपजाऊ नहीं है। अब वहां मिचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और उन जमीनों को कोमते बढ़ रही हैं जिस से वहां के जो लोग हैं उनको उस जमीन से लालच हो गई है और वे लोग उन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं वहां से हटाना चाहते हैं। आज वहां उन को साइकिलें दस दस बीस बीस रुपये में बिक रही हैं, उन के मवेशी बीस बीस और पचास पचास रुपये में बिक रहे हैं। जो खरीददार हैं वे बाहर से आए हुए हैं और वे उन के मवेशी तथा दूसरे सामान खरीद रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के अधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट में यह बात नहीं आई है। इतना ही नहीं, उन लोगों का रोकना भी चाहिए। हम कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में पहले से ही इतनी समस्याएं हैं और आप अभी कितने और शरणार्थियों का लाकर यहां बसायेंगे? जो बार्डर है वहां उन को रोकना नहीं जा रहा है। कुछ व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां इस में हैं। कि भिन्न भिन्न जगहों में लोग रेलगाड़ियों में चढ़ जाते हैं और चले आते हैं। लेकिन सरकार को इस की व्यवस्था करनी ही चाहिए कि बार्डर पार कर के ये शरणार्थी यहां नहीं आएँ। जिन शरणार्थियों को पश्चिमी बंगाल भेजा जा रहा है उन के लिए वहां कोई जगह नहीं है। मुन्दरबन में कोई जगह नहीं है और दूसरी जगहों में भी कोई जगह नहीं है। यह सारी चीज वहां चल रही है और अधिकारियों को मालूम है। वहां

एक अमान दल है जिस ने 15 हजार रुपया इकट्ठा किया है। इस नाम पर जमा किया है कि उन शरणार्थियों को बंगाल भेजेंगे। वेहिकिल्स किराये पर लेकर और उन को उस पर बिठा कर भेजा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई ठोस व्यवस्था बार्डर पर कीजिए और जो शरणार्थी बड़े पैमाने पर आ रहे हैं उन को रोकिए तथा जिन शरणार्थियों को आपने यहां पर रखा है उन की सही व्यवस्था कीजिए। उनकी सुरक्षा का आप उचित प्रबन्ध कीजिए। शरणार्थियों से पैसा मांगा गया, एक शरणार्थी से नहीं दिया तो उस को पिटाई की गई। सभी शरणार्थियों को वहां से भगाया जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? आपके कर्मचारी क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं? कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उन की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था कीजिए और उन को बाहर न जाने दीजिए।

जो अण्डमान निकोबार में बसाने की बात है, उन योजनाओं को आप जल्दी से कार्यान्वित कीजिए और जो शरणार्थी वहां भेजे जायें उन की वहां पर सुरक्षा हो, वे वहां से जायें नहीं तथा उन की कठिनाइयों को समुचित रूप से हल किया जाये।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : माननीय सदस्य की इस बात से मेरा इत्फाक है कि वहां के शरणार्थियों को रिलीफ के तौर पर जो सामान दिया गया उस को बेचा गया। वहां पर ला एंड आर्डर की व्यवस्था खराब है—इस के मुताल्लक मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट और उड़ीसा गवर्नमेंट — दोनों ने ही यकीन

दिलाया है कि इस बात पर पूरी तबज्जह दे रहे हैं। कुछ छुटपुट मामूली किस्से जरूर हैं लेकिन ला एण्ड आर्डर की तरफ से पूरी तबज्जह है। अण्डमान की बात दोबारा कही गई है — उस के लिए मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: He asked two more questions. One is about the border. Why don't you stop them at the border and send them back? The second is that there are some interested persons who are exploiting them. Are you going to take steps to see that such things do not happen?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Those interested persons have to be primarily dealt with by the local State Governments. But as far as the borders are concerned, we have talked to all the three State Governments, the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Orissa Government and the West Bengal Government. We are trying to do our best. What to do when they leave in trickles? When we bring them back from West Bengal, on the way they leave the train and go away again. There is no physical checking possible. The only way is to persuade them. They are being persuaded and they are being told that this is the only place where they can live happily and that they should not go back to West Bengal. This is the best we can do.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I also join my colleague Shri Somnath Chatterjee in urging upon the Government of India to treat it as a national problem. It is not only a national problem but it is also to be approached with a multi-dimensional approach. It is not a question of West Bengal Government alone. It is virtually a question of the entire nation of ours.

Having said so, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a certain fact that the Dandakaranya project is a national project which was aimed at rehabilitating displaced persons from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. So far the information available is that about 21,000 families have been resettled in that particular project of which 20,000 are agriculturists and 1000 are non-agriculturists. This is an agricultural project. You will be astonished to know from it—I quote from the document of the Dandakaranya authorities. It has been stated—that not more than 4.7 per cent or less than 5 per cent of the total cultivable land is under irrigation. I would only

limit my comments to this that howsoever prestigious this project might have been, howsoever of national importance this project might have been, it has not been a complete success. Its implementation has not been satisfactory because of the results.

I would like to draw your attention to certain disincentives. Money has not often been spent wisely. Development schemes have often remained unrealistic, while basic issues were and still remain to be ignored. The pattern of assistance and manner of disbursement of loans and doles were not constructive. The atmosphere is inhospitable and infested with bureaucratic high-handedness and far from being human. No record of rights to settle has been given. May I have an assurance from the Minister whether he will kindly look into these things and try to correct the situation so that this project which has already become disincentive will all the time become an incentive for the refugees from all over the country.

He has said that a commitment will be honoured. This house has got a right to know and I say what are the commitments made? He has to say this on the Floor of the House what are the commitments that he has made and how he will implement them. It is not only a question of Dandakaranya, but the repercussion of it will also be there in the other States. As a matter of fact, as on today, more than 60 lakh families of Eastern Pakistan displaced persons have been rehabilitated in 16 States including yours. There have been complaints being aired from that centre also. I do not like to encourage them.

May I know from the Minister, at this particular stage, whether the Government of India proposes to have a conference of State Relief and Rehabilitation Ministers of all States and try to find out or identify the problems of those States and correct the situation so that there may not be recrudescence of the exodus of the nature as is now in Dandakaranya.

Lastly, he has given a wrong statement—I do not want to say a false statement—with regard to Andamans. The statement appeared in the newspaper on 19th November, 1977, wherein he is credited to have stated that the previous Government had taken the decision for ecological reasons as it was not possible to clear any more forests. That is the position. The position is that the previous government

[Shri Chitta Basu]

postponed or rather did not agree to open Andamans for further rehabilitation. Now the Prime Minister recently had gone on record to say that to him or to the Government the question is open. Therefore, he has not given fully correct or absolutely correct answer.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has a right to point out which you have not.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I know whether his Ministry also considers it as an open question and also sees and explores the possibility of rehabilitation of displaced persons. I do not say about Dandakaranya people because there are more persons who are still to be rehabilitated. Therefore, for them whether the possibility of Andamans can be further explored in view of the very clear statement of the Prime Minister of this country.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: As far as my Ministry is concerned, the decision is very clear. I have not yet received any fresh directive from the Prime Minister. The position with my Ministry, as it is today, is that no more East Pakistani refugees are to be settled in Andamans. That is the position today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the reason?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The reasons have been enumerated half a dozen times in this House. The reasons were there and in fact this decision had been taken much before our Government came into power. The reasons are ecological reasons. If, therefore, further afforestation is to take place, it will have to go to the tribals who are living in that Andaman Islands and many others. These are the reasons. I have made the position of my Ministry very clear. As things stand, in my Ministry there is no proposal to take more refugees to Andamans at the moment.

As regards the question of ensuring that the Dandakaranya Project is expedited, we have already spent about a hundred and odd crores: out of Rs. 135.82 crores, Rs. 19.61 crores are the amount which we have planned to spend during the current year; otherwise, all the rest of that has already been spent under the Dandakaranya Project. I can assure the hon. Member that these lands which have been allotted to the refugees in the Dandakaranya area are going to be very fertile lands, and we are seeing to it that things are expedited there.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What are the commitments you have made so far? You have said that you will honour your commitments. What are those commitments?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The commitments are these. The quantum of assistance which has been committed is: housing Rs. 3,075 out of which the amount in excess of Rs. 1,500 or 50 per cent, whichever is more, will be by way of grant; agricultural inputs Rs. 1,725; homestead well Rs. 150; subsidiary occupation Rs. 300; in addition to these, the displaced persons are given maintenance grants at prescribed rates for three seasons—at full rates for two seasons and at half-rate for the third season. Besides that, there are three categories of land which has been allotted; five acres of land which is not irrigated, four acres of land which is partially irrigated, and three acres of land which is wholly irrigated. This is the assistance which we are giving and to which we are committed.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I want to seek one very important clarification. Will these maintenance grants be given to those who will be taken back there?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In addition to these, 800 sq. yds. of land for house....

MR. SPEAKER: What he wants to know is whether you would give some maintenance grants to those who will go back to Dandakaranya.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We have not yet considered that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether Government propose to have a conference of the State Rehabilitation Ministers to correct the situation in all the States.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: After I am informed of what the difficulties are, I will certainly consider the suggestion.

13.18 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twelfth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) relating to Customs Receipts, 1972-73.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIRST REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

- (1) First Report on Extravagant and Infructuous Expenditure on Entertainment by public Undertakings.
- (2) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

13:19 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED ACCUMULATION OF HUGE STOCK OF TEA IN GOVERNMENT GODOWNS AT CALCUTTA.

श्री एस० के० शारदा (अजमेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता के मन्कारी चाय के गोदामों में पिछले तीन महीने से 10 लाख किलोग्राम चाय बन्द पड़ी है जिस की कीमत 15 करोड़ रुपये है । एक तरफ तो वाणिज्य मंत्री जी यह ऐलान करते हैं कि हम चाय सस्ती करने जा रहे हैं और जनता को सस्ती चाय उपलब्ध करायेंगे और दूसरी तरफ पिछले तीन महीनों से सरकारी गोदामों में 10 लाख किलोग्राम चाय बन्द कर के रखी हुई है और उस के वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसकी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जा रही है, इसकी जानकारी मैं चाहता हूँ । यह चाय जनता को किस वक्त उपलब्ध होगी, कब मिलेगी यह भी मंत्री जी बतायें । यह चाय किन लोगों की वजह से कलकत्ता के गोदामों में रुकी पड़ी है ? क्या उन लोगों को दण्डित किया गया ? यदि नहीं किया गया, तो क्यों नहीं किया गया ? यह जानकारी मुझे दी जाए ।

- (ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF WAGONS IN GUJARAT FOR TRANSPORT OF SALT.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surcndranagar): Under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the Ministers of Railways and Industries to the following urgent matter of importance.

Small manufacturers as well as cooperative manufactures in Kharaguda, Patri and Jhinjuwada have increased the production of salt due to the call given by the Government of India. Several regions in the country felt the shortage of salt during last year and, as a result of it, export of salt was banned. The real difficulty was not the shortage in production but there was shortage of wagon supply to Gujarat for transportation of salt. The manufacturers then expressed their willingness to increase their production to 5 lakh tons, which they have done this year. If the Railways give facilities and the ban on exports is lifted—the production, in fact, has been increased, but transport facilities are not being given. Even whatever facilities were given in the month of December 1977 and January and February 1978 have been taken away in March. These facilities have been taken away exactly when they were needed most. Thirty thousand bags of each category of salt are lying at Patri station. A huge stock of 'C' category is lying about 30 kilometres away from Kharaguda and if the facilities are not provided, the salt will be wasted when rains come, probably at the end of May. It is urgently required that about 60 wagons per day for 'C' category and ten wagons per day for 'E' category are provided in the months of April-May. The Ministers are requested to instruct the Railway Board to act immediately. Even wagon-boxes carrying coal to Ahmedabad can, on their return journey, carry salt from Patri and Kharaguda and this should be arranged immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Sir, what about the riot issue Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not listed for today.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This is a very important issue Sir. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You have to repeat it.... (Interruptions).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This incident is a very serious issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You have got a debate day after tomorrow. There will be a law and order debate tomorrow.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): That is about Harijan atrocities, but this is a very important thing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in Morababad district, what happened is a hell of a discredit to the Government.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My submission is that you in your discretion allowed a Calling Attention about wagon-loads supply of salt and you have allowed matters to be raised about wagon supply to Gujarat but when minorities are feeling insecure, you are not willing to listen, even.

MR. SPEAKER: My difficulty is....

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There may be some difficulties for you but....

MR. SPEAKER: Law and Order is a State subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is a question of protection of minorities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Minorities and backward classes figured here time and again; this is not a question of law and order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get it examined. If it is so, I will examine it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Under the Constitution this is not a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it. If it has been allowed in the past, I will allow it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: When there were riots in Jabalpur, it was discussed in this House. The Aurangabad incident was discussed in this House....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Everything has been discussed. I can give you a list for 1977.

Secondly, in Hyderabad Railway properties are being destroyed after the killing of a Harijan and after a Muslim was beaten to death. It is atrocious....

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you that it is atrocious, but whether I can....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How can we keep quiet over this?

MR. SPEAKER: I will get it examined. If, earlier, questions on minorities have been allowed, I will allow it. I will certainly get it examined.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can also create new precedents, but there are precedents. There are precedents. When the lives and properties of minorities are at stake in the biggest State in the Union, I hope you will see to it that a discussion is permitted.

MR. SPEAKER: If earlier it has been allowed, I will certainly allow it because it is a very serious matter.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You have set aside bad precedents in the past and I hope you will create new precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to create any new ones. Anyway, I shall look into the matter.... (Interruptions). Mr. Bosu, I am telling you that I shall look into the matter. If it is simply a matter of law and order, I will not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In Hyderabad the Railways have come to a standstill. Bogies are set on fire. A member of the minority community was beaten to death by the Police and his wife molested. What is happening in Andhra Pradesh? I am talking about the burning of railway stations and bogies. I am talking about beating to death of a member of the minority community.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamrajnagar): The Andhra Pradesh Government has instituted a judicial inquiry into the matter whereas in UP it has not been done.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned which Government is in power. I am merely concerned with the rule and the law.... (Interruptions) Mr. Bosu, I have already told you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your guidance in one matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving you any guidance. First of all, I must guide myself.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir, what shall we do?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. For the present, please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Railway properties are being destroyed in a wanton manner in Hyderabad. It is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the criterion.

Mr. Lakkappa.

(iii) REPORTED REVERSION OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Under Rule 377 I want to raise an important and vital issue pertaining to not only the Ministry of Steel and Mines but also the whole Government of India.

I would like to draw your attention and through you the attention of the House to the manner in which this Ministry is functioning with respect to the Geological Survey of India.

The Geological Survey of India is one of the biggest and largest scientific organizations in the country which is looking after not only the mineral wealth of this country but also to explore and exploit the natural resources even in the seas and those on shore from both national and international aspects.

Recently there were certain incidents and a certain action was taken reverting one Shri V. K. S. Varadhan who is one of the seniormost and foremost scientific officers working as Director General of the Geological Survey of India. It is not the case of an individual that I am pleading.

This matter came up for a lot of criticism in the Press also. One of the papers under the caption 'GSI Scientists vs Bureaucrats' highlights the manner in which the bureaucrats working in the Steel Ministry not only wish that their designs are operated upon but also want that certain important scientific officers attached to these organizations have been removed. This is not an isolated incident and the entire scientific community in the country has been very much dis-satisfied, especially in the last one year, with the manner in which not only this Ministry but several other Ministries are functioning. You are aware that Dr. Raja Ramanna one of the illustrious scientists of this country and who has been working in the field of atomic energy as an independent scientist and is widely known the world over has been given an assignment in the Defence which is not only against the will of the person concerned but also against the desire of the scientific community in the country.

Sir, this is how the scientific community and science and technology built by the country over the last 30 years with all its accumulations, its deliberations and conclusions and developments are being completely demolished and dismantled.

I would like to read certain important aspects of this matter regarding the Geological Survey of India which is quite revealing and shocking:

"What appears to be an open tussle between the 14,000-strong scientific community of the Geological Survey of India and the bureaucrats in the Union Mining Ministry has now surfaced here.

The point at issue looks quite simple. It is the long-standing feud between the "Specialist" and the "Generalist" as to who should have the upper hand in framing day-to-day policies pertaining to a highly technical subject like geological survey involving massive national investments."

The biggest story behind all this is the multi-nationals... (interruptions). I am reading the relevant resolution passed by the scientists for the benefit of this House as also of the Ministry. The appointment of Mr. Varadan to the post of Director-General, GSI was made in 1976 and the order said that he would be on probation for a period of 2 years which period, of course, could be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. This is the Government of India order and even according to this order he is expected to be in office upto August. Mr. Varadan also recently attended the international conference on the law of the sea and his outstanding contribution to the deliberations of the conference has been widely acknowledged. His work has been praised even by Mr. Shanti Bhushan. He had even allowed him to continue till the conference was over, but, in spite of all these things, the shock treatment meted out to him even without assigning any reason whatsoever reverting him as Deputy Director-General has come as a shock to the whole scientific community. The GSI officers' association Council held a meeting on the 31st January 1978 and strongly condemned the action of the Ministry officialdom in attempting to reduce the role of GSI in general and that of Mr. Varadan in particular. The Council submitted a memorandum to the President of India to set up a judicial commission to go into all aspects of the matter.

Sir, this is not a small organization about which I am raising this matter but it concerns the entire scientific community.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

attached to this big organization and you are dismantling the entire system, their working and their deliberations and the service they are rendering to the nation.

This Government of India has no regard or respect for these scientists because even recently the head of the ICAR, Dr. Swaminathan whose work in the field of research is known the world over....

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to GSI.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: has resigned completely disgusted with the bureaucratic intervention. So, we have now three important scientists who are being hounded out. This government is completely dividing the country. There is an impression going round that this government is dividing the country on the lines of north-south. Though I do not want to subscribe to that view but unfortunately this government is making every attempt at destroying and demolishing the image of any outstanding scientist or anybody from the south. They look at him with suspicion.

The genesis of the quarrel between the GSI hierarchy and the Mining Ministry started with the appointment of the Ghosh Committee which suggested the setting up of a management council to oversee the GSI affairs. Then the other thing was the decision to shift the Geological Training Institute which was set up at Raipur after much deliberations, to Hyderabad which will cost Rs. 20 lakhs. So it means there is a political motive. Whatever has been done by the previous government should be undone even if it is a good thing and even if it is a right thing! That is the policy the Janata Party is carrying on.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore, this is how this man has been removed and reverted anceremoniously even without assigning any reason. Dissatisfaction continues in this country among these scientists. What would be the fate of this country and what will happen?

I know, this has been done deliberately by the Ministry, the Secretariat and the Bureaucrats against the scientists because they are already playing in the hands of multi-nationals who are operating on shore and off shore.

(interruptions)

They are trying to exploit and explore hidden mineral wealth. Our people are opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken for a long time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Government of India, especially the Mine's Ministry is in the hands of the multi-nationals. These are the reasons. This is the story behind it.

Representation has been made to the President of India, the Prime Minister of India. The Prime Minister has stated that the officers discharged their duty boldly and honestly. When these officers discharge their duty boldly, honestly, fearlessly, is this the reward that the Bureaucrats are paying, and the Ministry of Mines is operating throttling and thrashing in this way? This is not a new case. Throughout the country there is a lot of disturbance among the scientists.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Therefore, they have submitted to the President of India to conduct a judicial enquiry on this issue. What are the reasons? How has the Ministry created an atmosphere of discontentment? Therefore, I want a judicial body to enquire into it and see that they create an atmosphere of understanding, atmosphere of faith, atmosphere of even co-operation and confidence in the scientist community. Unscrupulous act which was perpetuated by the bureaucrats is stopped. This country may be saved from the multi-nationals and certain persons are hand-in-glove with them. Therefore, I demand a judicial enquiry.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I sent a notice under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not been allowed, and if you have sent it, it will be considered. Do not bother.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot commit. I shall look into the matter.

(iv) WORKING OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): I request the Speaker to permit me to make a statement under Rule 377.

The Red Cross is an international humanitarian organisation rendering voluntary service to victims of war, natural calamities, etc. as we all know.

The Indian Red Cross Society Act gave rise to the Society it is attached to the Ministry of Health and gets a grant-in-aid from the Health Ministry.

The Red Cross has now become Red Crossed or Redgloss.

The bulk of relief supplies worth crores, meant for Bangladesh have been sold in the black market.

Shri Manu Bhai Bhi Mani, a Social worker and an industrialist says—Rs. 51 lakhs worth of garments and milk food meant for Bangladesh were sold in Calcutta.

13.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

It follow up action on a probe, though in informal way—the Cabinet Secretariat, our Prime Minister, the leader of the House asked Chairman to resign from the Society by 30th November, 1977. Instead "Ranganathan" called an emergency meeting of the managing body and secured a vote of confidence but gave an eye-wash, and appointed an enquiry committee headed by Subimal Dutt, to probe into the Red Cross, who has resigned and could not make enquiry for want of co-operation and alleged fraud of Rs. 21 crores remain unknown to the public. Even the formation of the State Boards and their representation in the Central Red Cross Society is not according to the rules and regulations of the Society. Parliament's approval is called for if change is to be made in the rules etc. of the Society. But functionaries of the Society never cared as they are over and above the Parliament.

Sir, Rae Bareilly, the constituency of Health Minister and ex-Prime Minister must get its quota of cyclone relief. You will be pained to know that Andhra Pradesh and other places which were severely affected by the cyclones are not given the required amount of relief but the Red Cross Society perhaps as usual sends blankets, garments, milk powder, etc. to Rae Bareilly. In functions wine is also served from the Red Cross funds. Most of the crimes mentioned in the Indian Penal Code are being committed in the Red Cross Society of ours which is just near the Parliament.

They say though Parliament is the highest representative body of the country but is not more powerful than Red Cross Society working under the Presidency of the President of India. In short, the black deeds of Red Cross Society,

could not be highlighted by the Government who knows that some high functionaries are in league with them.

I, therefore, urge that Prime Minister, Home Minister and the Health Minister should meet as early as possible and take personal interest to remedy in this connection, otherwise it will remain one of the black spots on Government.

(V) REPORTED DEATH OF 5 MINERS DUE TO ACCIDENT IN TARA COLLIERY, ASANSOL.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ—

दिनांक 31 मार्च, 1978 को आसनसोल (५० बंगाल) से 15 किलोमीटर दूर तारा खदान में खान की छत गिर जाने के कारण 5 खान मजदूर तत्काल मर गए और 7 बुरी तरह घायल हैं। ऐसी सूचना खदान सुरक्षा विभाग के डायरेक्टर जनरल ने परसों सायंकाल दी है। एक व्यक्ति अस्पताल में जा कर मरा। घायलों को अस्पताल में भर्ती कर दिया गया है। अधिकारियों को इस बात की शिकायत पहले मजदूरों द्वारा की गई थी कि खान की छत कमजोर है। मगर उन्होंने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था। इस ओर मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और पूरी घटना की न्यायिक जांच की मांग करता हूँ। जो मजदूर मरे हैं उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं—

सर्व श्री गुरुपद बरहई (40 वर्ष), टिम्बर मजदूर, लालू तुरीतीस (30 वर्ष), भूमिगत लोडर, संतोष धोबी, खदान मजदूर, चन्द्रराई मांझी, बुद्धा दास (45 वर्ष)। श्री मधुसूदन चटर्जी, जो हिन्द

[श्री उमसेन]

मजदूर सभा द्वारा नियंत्रित कोलियरी मजदूर कांग्रेस के सचिव हैं, उन्होंने बताया है कि 12 मजदूरों को चोट लगी क्योंकि 10' X 10', फुट छत 600 फुट नीचे गिर गयी जिससे पांच आदमी तत्काल मर गए और एक अस्पताल में जा कर मरा ।

तो मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि खाद में जो सैकड़ों और हजारों फुट नीचे मजदूर काम करते हैं उन की सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । उनकी सुरक्षा की ठीक व्यवस्था न होने के कारण अभी कुछ समय पहले चासनाला कांड हो गया था और रोज़ इस तरह की दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं । उनके ऊपर जांच कमीशन या कोई कमेटी बैठा दी जानी है, उसकी रिपोर्ट आ जानी है और फिर बात खत्म हो जाती है । लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो मेपटी माइन्स डायरेक्टर बने हैं, जो डायरेक्टर जनरल बने हैं और जो बड़े बड़े नीकरशाह लोग गद्दियों में बैठे हैं उनके कानों में जू नहीं रेंगती है । अगर किसी की जान चली जानी है तो क्या जान के बदले जान ली जा सकती है ? इन की रक्षा की तरफ आज ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । कोई वस्तु अगर नष्ट हो जाय तो उसकी पूर्ति हो सकती है लेकिन किसी की जान चली जाय तो उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती । इसलिए मैं आज के जरिये जितना मेरी ज़बान में ताकत है, उस ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जो मजदूर अपनी जान की बाजी लगा कर कोयला निकालते हैं, आप को पावर देते हैं उनकी सुरक्षा की तरफ मानवता के आधार पर, उनके हक हकूक के आधार पर ध्यान दिया जाय और उन की जान की रक्षा

की जाय । इस घटना की मैं न्यायिक जांच की मांग करता हूँ और जो पहले जांच हुई है उसमें इसका पता लगाएं मंत्री जी कि किस की लापरवाही से यह छत गिरी है ? क्या उसकी पहले से कोई रिपोर्ट थी ? क्या उस की कोई जांच कराई गई ? क्या उसकी कोई मरम्मत कराई गई ? कुछ हुआ या नहीं हुआ ? गिरने के पहले कुछ क्रैक हुआ होगा तो उसकी कोई सूचना मिली या नहीं ? इन तमाम बातों की मंत्री जी जांच करायें और जो जांच रपट आये उसका मदन की मेज पर रखें । मैं न्यायिक जांच से कम की मांग नहीं करता हूँ । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस घटना की ओर आकर्षित करता हूँ ।

13:45 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1978-1979—
Contd.MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to the Discussions on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to express some of my views on the functioning of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. As I come from a coastal area, I have been very closely associated with the practical functioning of ports, shipping industry and also the acute problems of transport. In fact, my constituency has the longest coastline along the sea. Regarding the functioning of shipping in our country, I have a few observations to make. It is really a matter of pride that our Indian vessels manned by only Indian officers and crew are sailing in the Seven Seas. In fact, India is one of the very few countries

commanding the largest share in the international sea-borne trade. We have enough of orders and we are still expecting more orders. But the problem is: are we able to deliver the goods with our existing shipping capacity? It is just not possible, because our shipping capacity is much below the present required level. Both quantitative and qualitative growth is of an imperative necessity in the field of our shipping. Some of the basic problems of shipping like dearth of ships, power-cut, lack of co-ordination, improper representation of services and labour unrest are still posing a serious threat to the growth of our shipping industry. When we look at the performance of our shipping industry, you will be able to understand the nature and strength of the shipping industry in India. In regard to exports and imports, the year, namely, 1977-78, has experienced a setback. On the import front, the total cargoes handled during the year 1977-78 was 53.3 lakh tonnes, but our shipping capacity is not able to perform this job. Though every effort has been made to make use of our shipping capacity, the shipment arrangements had to be made with the ships other than our own. To meet domestic shortage of ships, the State Trading Corporation of India had made some private arrangements for the shipment of cement from Rumania and Poland during the year 1977. These shortages in vessels have resulted as a serious bottleneck towards our economic growth.

On the export front also, we had experienced some setback in the year 1977-78. The raw materials in iron and steel, we have handled a quantity of about 4.6 lakh tonnes as against 7 lakhs tonnes in the year 1976-77. Similarly, the total liner cargo handled during the year 1977-78 was 9.58 lakh tonnes as against 11.69 lakh tonnes in 1976. This clearly shows that we are not able to cope up with the demand and when compared to the previous year, this Government was not able properly to handle the situation and it was not able to come up to the expectations either in regard to our internal need or to the external demand. Therefore, we feel the urgent necessity in the growth of ship-building in our country. We have the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam, Cochin Shipyard at Cochin and a new shipyard is coming up in Orissa. Among these, the Hindustan Shipbuilding Yard at Visakhapatnam is the foremost. It is the only established shipyard. And by the end of March 1977 it had built and delivered 73 ships. During the year this shipyard delivered two pioneer class ships and one general cargo ship but this upward trend in the tempo of production received a setback due to labour

unrest and powercut. The problems can be overcome only when the management of shipyard is able to take into consideration the demands of labour unions and implement them properly. Under the Major Ports Act of 1963, the major ports are the direct constitutional responsibility of the Central Government. Minor ports fall under the concurrent list and thereby they are managed by the state governments. In view of the increasing trade and commerce, the demand for major ports had increased. By 1974 we were able to increase the number of major ports to 10 from 5 and still there is demand for major ports in view of the growing complexity of our economy. In this connection I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister and draw his special attention to an important part in the East Coast of India, namely Kakinada Port which in recent years has grown enormously in its economic importance. Within this port area only a major fertiliser and chemical plant with an outlay of Rs. 250 crores had been cleared and is going to be set up. Secondly, a paper pulp factory with an outlay of Rs. 150 crores is being cleared and is going to be set up in this port area only. Thirdly a very big pig iron plant is to come up there in this port area. Apart from these things, there is enormous growth of operation in fishing trawlers with its exportable quality of fish attracting international attention. Above all in the recent past, there has been a substantial growth in the export and import from this port. Besides it is an established fact that under centrally sponsored minor ports development scheme Kakinada port could specifically draw the attention of the Central Government because of its vast growth in the recent past in its economic importance. Thereby some important works like the realignment of the railway track provision for navigational aids, development of lodging area and other expansion activities have been successfully completed. It is from this port only that the bulk of imports and exports necessary for the enormous industrial growth initiated in this area are to be operated. In this context I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an important fact that in 1974 the new Mangalore Port and the new Tuticorin port were declared as major ports due to their growth in trade and commerce. Similarly, Kakinada port requires the special attention of the Minister because of its special significance and its enormous economic growth envisaged now. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take special steps to declare this port as a major port so that Kakinada port could develop as a full-fledged major port to deliver the goods it is called upon to attend immediately.

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

Apart from this, the problems of port and dock labour are important issues. Whenever these problems arise they should be considered jointly by the dock labour, government and the employers of dock labour as the dock labour boards are tripartite bodies with equal number of representatives from the above three wings. The say of dock labour generally is only nominal. That is why the labour boards are trying to exploit the situation. There is no proper representation to them at all. That is the reason why whenever there is surplus labour the port trusts and dock labour boards are liberally indulging in retrenching the majority of Scheduled Castes and Tribes because there is no proper representation for them in the policy making services of higher cadres either in port trusts or in dock labour boards. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter personally and see that proper representation is given to them in the port trusts with a sense of urgency so that the interests of these people could be safeguarded. If we go through the reports of the ministry regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes or Tribes it is quite baffling. There are four groups of services categorised as A, B, C and D. Group A consists services of the highest cadre whereas group D consists of the services of the lowest cadre comprising the scavengers and the sweepers only. In the highest cadre of group 'A' the representation of the scheduled castes and tribes is completely nil whereas in the group D in the services, of the lowest cadre, which consists of the scavengers and the sweepers, the representation of the scheduled caste is 100 per cent. This shows the attitude of "the implementing class" and this matter must be taken into serious consideration by the Minister and the necessary steps should be taken in this regard.

Apart from this, in regard to transport, the Government is not giving proper importance to the rural areas, where two-thirds of our population is living and the present allocations in the draft Plan is quite meagre for this purpose. Apart from this, for road-building in the Tribal areas, only about Rs. 4 crores have been allotted per annum in the draft plan and this is absolutely not sufficient. The standard of living of our Tribals is one of the lowest in the world and if that is the case, the Government has to take special interest about this issue. Moreover, we collect more revenue from the transport, but the amount that is spent on road-building is not even one-fourth of it whereas in foreign countries the investment on national Highways is substantially high, when compared to our investment in this regard.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has clearly made an observation that whenever an investment of Rs. 1 crore is made on road-building at least fifty thousand man years, employment potential is created. When we are insisting upon the need for high employment potentiality, it is high time to emphasise more and more on this road-building investment. The Government must also take into consideration the recruitment policy wherein the representation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is not consistent with at least the constitutionally guaranteed provisions. I would like to draw the personal attention of the hon. Minister to this issue and I hope that this dynamic Minister will take into consideration all these points I had mentioned and I earnestly urge upon the hon. Minister that these serious irregularities in the representation of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes be rectified before it is too late.

Spoke a few words in Oriya.

श्री गोविन्द मण्डा (क्योंझर) :
अब मैं हिन्दी में बोलना हूँ। ट्रान्सपोर्ट और शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड्स पर हमें यह कहना है कि जो दो पालीटीकल प्राजेक्ट्स ट्रान्सपोर्ट एण्ड शिपिंग डिपार्टमेंट क्योंझर जिले में हैं इन को आप को देखना होगा। हमारे देश में कांग्रेस ने 30 सालों तक शासन किया है। यह आपको मान्य है। हमारे उड़ीसा में 13 जिले हैं और क्योंझर मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी है। वहाँ पर बहुत गरीबी है और बैकवर्डनेस है और उस को दूर करने के लिए वहाँ पर अभी तक कोई काम नहीं किया गया है। मैं आप का यह भी बना दूँ कि वहाँ पर एम्प्लोयी में जितने भी वोट पड़े हैं। उन लोगों ने कांग्रेस को एक भी वोट नहीं दिया है। इसलिए कांग्रेस सरकार ने उस को निग्लेक्ट किया है वहाँ पर आदिवासी पापूलेशन ज्यादा और उन लोगों में शिक्षा का अभाव है। और दूसरी चीजें भी नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर आना जाना मुश्किल है जिस

को गमनागमन बोलते हैं। वहां पर ट्रान्सपोर्ट की सुविधा नहीं है।

मेरी जो कान्स्टीट्यूएन्सी है, उस में एक बड़ा रास्ता है, जिस को नेशनल हाइवे नं० 6 बोलते हैं, :
It is running from Calcutta to Bombay via Keonjhar through the Adhivasi hill area and this was neglected by the then Congress Government.

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि
There is another project to be constructed over the river Baitarani near Anandapur in the district of Keonjhar. Rs. 128 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Central Government. Still, why is it that the project has not yet been taken up? This should be expedited.

बड़ा दुख है कि वहां इतने आदिवासी रहते हैं उन को आने-जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है वहां अभी तक आने जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं बनाया गया। तीस साल तक कांग्रेस सरकार वहां रही है उस ने उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। अब वहां के लोगों का विश्वास है कि जनता सरकार वहां आ गयी है वह जरूर उन लोगों के लिए रास्ता बनायेगी।

14 hrs.

वहां वैतरणी नदी की धारा बहती है। उस नदी को वहां के लोग टेम्परेरी बोट से पार करते हैं। उस पर ब्रिज होना चाहिए। ब्रिज न होने से वहां के लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। क्योंकि वहां पर स्कूल कालिज हैं मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज हैं। इन को लेने के लिये उन्हें जाना पड़ता है। और रास्ता न होने से उन्हें बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि इसको एक्सपेन्डाइट करना चाहिए। एक्सपेन्डाइट करने से वहां के लोग सुखी होंगे और कहेंगे कि जनता गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे

लिये यह काम किया जब कि पिछली सरकार ने तीस साल तक नहीं किया था। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे बलांगीर और क्योन्जर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में सड़कें बनाएं। इस काम को जल्दी से जल्दी करें। नहीं तो भविष्य हमारे लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा। वहां के लोग जनता पार्टी का साथ नहीं देंगे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमारे उड़ीसा में बड़ी बड़ी नदियां हैं इन नदियों में बालू बहुत है। अगर इस बालू को ड्रेजिंग कर के निकाल दिया जाय तो इन रिवर्स में शिपिंग हो सकता है। महानदी और वैतरणी हमारे यहां दो बड़ी नदियां हैं। इन नदियों में ड्रेजिंग का काम होना चाहिए और इस के लिए बजट में प्रोविजन होना चाहिए। इसका बजट में प्रोविजन होने से बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां आदिवासी लेबर की हालत पहले से सुधरी है। इस काम को करने का जनता गवर्नमेंट ने कोशिश किया है। जनता गवर्नमेंट आदिवासियों के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नौकरी आदि की सुविधा दे रही है। मिनिस्ट्री की 1977-78 की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है—

“During the year, under the Apprentices Act, 3341 Apprentices were actually engaged. In addition, 300 Graduates and Diploma holders were also employed as Apprentices. 755 Apprentices engaged during the reporting year belonged to the economically weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Physically Handicapped, women minority communities and the persons from rural areas.”

[श्री गोविन्द मण्डा]

इसके लिए मैं गवर्नमेंट को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट का एक हरल डिक्लेरमेंट करना है, बैक्वर्ड एरियाज का डिक्लेरमेंट करना है। इस दृष्टि से उड़ोसा सारे का सारा बैक्वर्ड है और खास तौर पर क्योन्नर ती बहुत ही ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ पर ग्रामीणों को उठाना है, ट्राइब्स का उठाना है तो वहाँ पर आदिवासियों की इकोनॉमिक हानत आपको ठीक करनी होगी। वहाँ पर इगर्ज ट्रान्सपोर्ट को संख्या आपको देनी होगी। इस काम को आपका प्रयोजित देकर करना चाहिये। नेशनल हाइवे नम्बर 6 और उसके साथ साथ जो ब्रिजज हैं तथा दूसरे सड़कें हैं जिनको कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट न उपेक्षा की है, उनको तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और उनको अविलम्ब इम्पूव करना होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस ओर आप ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for permitting me to speak on this Demand. As you are all aware, roads, shipping and transport play a very vital role in national integration, as also in the field of socio-economic development. Even for furthering education, we will have to construct roads throughout the length and breadth of our country.

Mr. Raj Narain is not here. In the absence of proper road transport facilities, we cannot implement even family planning measures satisfactorily and thereby reduce the rate of increase in population—which is leaping forward every day. Therefore, in every aspect of development of the country, road transport is playing a very crucial role.

I am told—I am subject to correction—that the allotment for road transport is very meagre; and that only 0.68% of the total expenditure was allocated to this head of expenditure. I request the Central Government to consider the raising of this percentage. I suggest that at least 5% of the total outlay should be allotted to this.

There should be an integrated system of railways, roads and shipping—i.e. water-ways. Rural roads in India are very badly affected. Even after 30 years of independence, we have not developed rural roads. One village is having no link-road with another village. As per

the facts and figures supplied by the Government of India, less than 30% of the villages are having roads; and the remaining 70% of the villages don't have satisfactory, adequate or reasonably good road-links with other places.

I request the Government to give serious consideration to the Ganga-Kaveri canal scheme, which will serve as the best form of national integration. It will also solve the problem of transport between short distances. It will solve the problem of energy and power also—in addition to solving the problems of drinking water, flood and drought in India.

What happened to the Kashmir-Kanya Kumari link? Kanya Kumari is the southern-most end of India. If there is a national link road providing a connection between Kashmir in the northern-most corner of India, with Kanya Kumari at the southern-most tip, it will also serve as one of the best forms of national integration.

The roads in Tamil Nadu are very badly affected. Almost all the Central Ministers, including the Prime Minister, and the Minister of Energy, who represents Tamil Nadu, and the President of India visited Tamil Nadu at the time of the floods. Vigorous relief work was executed by the Tamil Nadu Government. Most of the roads were very badly affected during the cyclone and according to rough calculations, the loss incurred by the State Government on account of the damage of roads alone comes to about Rs. 25 crores to 30 crores. I would request the Central Government to compensate the State Government for the loss suffered by them due to natural calamities.

The Tamil Nadu Government had requested the Central Government to grant them a sum of Rs. 150 crores to 200 crores for flood relief work. The amount so far sanctioned is only Rs. 29.5 crores, which is a very small amount, far from adequate, considering the magnitude of the problem facing the Tamil Nadu Government.

Coming to the necessity for more roads, I come from a remote village. Even the manure required for cultivation cannot be taken by lorries to the fields for want of proper roads. If you want to develop the rural economy, especially the agricultural economy, which is the backbone of the Indian economy, you have to develop the roads.

You are allowing the Tamil Nadu Government only a small number of national permits, about 40 or 50 this

year. Considering the size of the State and its potential for tourist traffic, I would say that this number is too small and is totally inadequate. So, it should be increased to at least a few hundreds.

Our shipping industry is passing through a crisis. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, once said "Indian shipping was dying, so that British shipping could flourish". This remark was justified on the basis of facts and figures during the pre-independence period. But what is the position after the achievement of independence in 1947? We have not made any more development in that field. Even according to your own Report, the shipping industry is facing some crisis and is in a very deplorable and pitiable condition. The industry will have to be helped to recover from this poor state of affairs.

Nagapattinam port was a very important port, which was playing the role of a very important waterway link with the countries in the East like Singapore and Malaya and some of the islands. Now this port is very badly requested. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to pay special attention to the development of this port.

The port of Tuticorin played a historic part in the days of the freedom movement. It was from this port that Shri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, one of the leaders of the freedom movement, fought against the British yoke. He was arrested and put in jail. His only sin was that he purchased ships and plied them in competition with the British ship-owners. So, he was convicted and imprisoned for many years. Therefore, Tuticorin port has that historical background. That port also has been neglected very badly by our honourable and respected Government. So, this Government should pay special attention to the development of the Tuticorin port also.

Another port Cuddalore, has also been neglected. That is also on the eastern coast of Tamil Nadu. No repair, no improvement, nothing has been done it from 1947 after independence.

We should not only plan to have shipyards in India for the construction of ships, but we must plan also to have shipyards for repairing ships. It is very awkward to comment in this House which is responsible and answerable to the country that we do not have any shipyards for repairing our ships. We are given to understand from the facts provided to the hon. Members and the country that we are spending nearly Rs. 25 crores for

sending our ships for repairs to Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan and various other countries. If we construct our own shipyards for repairing our ships, we will be able to save this Rs. 25 crores of foreign exchange which is unnecessarily spent and thrown into the Bay of Bengal. It would be a national saving. Now it is a national waste, criminal waste I say. Therefore, it is high time that Government came forward to construct shipyards for repairing ships. Especially in Madras there is no shipyard for repairing ships. Ships from Madras have to go far away, and so much of development is affected very badly because of the absence of a shipyard for repairing ships there.

The port at Pondicherry, the Union Territory, which is your adopted daughter, is very badly affected. This also may be looked into by the Government at least in the coming year, if not this year.

I stress once again that you must start constructing shipyards for repairing ships, that is of the utmost importance, to save foreign exchange of Rs. 25 crores.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I rise to offer my comments on two three points pertaining to the Shipping Corporation of India.

It is a sad state of affairs that the SCI accounts have been going in the red, particularly for the last two years. In spite of the improvements and checks and counter-checks planned by the Government, the freight war in the whole world will ultimately force the SCI to go into the Red for many more years to come. Otherwise, I would not have stood up here to speak about the expenditure incurred by the SCI.

Through the medium of questions I have asked several times in this House about the expenditure on specified items. I have asked about the expenditure on foreign tours of the ex-Managing Director, Admiral Nanda, who was out of India for 270 days in a year. If he had been there for some work, for getting first contracts, CSI would not have been in loss for such a long time.

All this expenditure has got to be curbed, has got to be verified and testified from the point of view of profitability and productivity. Expenditure on telephons is in lakhs. I will not take up the time of the House because these figures have been given in answers, and the figures given are all managed and modified. I have been in the legislature for 18 years. I know how figures are

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

manipulated. Many of the expenditure go to miscellaneous expenditure. Only those things which cannot be avoided and which cannot be covered up, are given to us. Rs. 30 lakhs and more has been spent on telephone bill in spite of a telex being there. I know entertainment expenditure on sea is different from that in a five-star hotel. All the same, there should be some limit. There are cars with every officer of the SCI so far so Bombay is concerned. In spite of that, they use cars from the car pool. I heard them saying that since the profitability was there, one should be large-hearted and one should forget about it. Anyway, is this bringing more profits? But the backlog of the past expenditure and decisions is going to boomerang on the Government and unless strict policy of curtailment of expenditure on unnecessary or extravagant or luxurious items is there, soon a day will come when expenditure will be more and earnings will be short.

There is one other small point which I have personally experienced and which I would like to voice on the floor of this House. There is corruption everywhere. Our Government is trying to curtail corruption as fast as possible. However, the Shipping Corporation of India takes the cake. As far as pending or outstanding Bills are concerned, they are allowed to amount to a big backlog, ultimately forcing the man to be a victim of official corruption. There are five Calcutta firms in Shipping and painting contracts who have been in the field for the last 20 years with unblemished record. Their bills from 1971 to 1975 have been now blocked amounting to crores of rupees. It is only in October/November when I took up the matter with the Minister and the hon. Minister was prompt enough to appoint a committee, when an ad hoc payment of Rs. 5 lakhs was made, as if an obligation was done on them. Therefore, I wrote to the parties that I took up the matter with the hon. Minister and a Committee has been appointed and the bills will be scrutinised soon. Was there no internal or external audit for the last five years? Bills of 1971-75 are being settled in 1978. A pittance of Rs. 5 lakhs was thrown on the faces of contractors as ad hoc payment. There is a person in Calcutta who has the audacity to say to my party: "Tell your MP, the more he approaches the Minister, the more delay there will be in payment." I do not wish to take any names nor can action against any one person be going to improve the whole system. I particularly emphasise this point so that the hon. Minister should understand that a

complete re-organisation of the whole set up and plugging of many other loopholes in the SCI has got to be looked into very soon. Here, the man in question says to the party that what the committee has recommended, he would have given much more if the party could have come to settlement with him. There are set rules for settlement of accounts. Discounts are to be given. There are laws for that, but the officer purposely sits tight on the entire file forcing the contractor to approach him. Today he says, you have got the M.P. from Delhi: "I will see how the accounts are settled? If you could have come to me, I would have given you 8% interest which you would not get now." Many crores of rupees are blocked.

I remember, when the hon. Minister first visited Bombay and the Shipping Corporation of India, there was a new vigour, a new vibration, throughout that now the Shipping Corporation of India would be a different type of a body, that, it would be cleansed of all its stables and that soon the entire fleet and the entire organisation would be geared up to the national cause and the national interest. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister, when he goes to Bombay and Calcutta, to go through some of the petty accounts—they appear to be petty but they are not petty—and, if there are any such corrupt officers, it would be most proper and prompt on the part of the Government to take action and not to allow a particular officer to sit in the same seat for a long period. Contracts worth crores of rupees are given by the Shipping Corporation of India. Unless deterrent punishment is given, unless stern steps are taken, the entire organisation will not improve.

Sir, I had moved a cut motion. I will not be here. With your permission, I would like to withdraw the cut motion

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to be there to withdraw it at an appropriate time. Otherwise, it will have to be put to vote even in your absence.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the demands relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. The Ministry of Shipping and Transport is a very important Ministry from the point of view of communication system viz. road development point of view and also from the transport point of view.

In the last 30 years, in our country, we have developed 61,000 Kms. of railway line and 12·2 lakh Kms. of roads. Out of these, 28,970 Kms. of National Highways come under this Ministry, including 1,339 Kms. of border roads and 39 Kms. of roads in the Sikkim area. In Karnataka there are 1,968 Kms. of National Highways, by name, NH 4, NH 7, NH 13 and NH 17. These roads are very badly looked after and they are very much neglected. The roads run across major rivers, Kali, Krishna, Tungabhadra and Palar. At all these crossings, the bridges have been proposed and a very meagre amount has been provided. I would request the hon. Minister to see that these bridges are completed early so that a smooth passage of roads is provided for the vehicles.

Secondly, in 1943, at the Chief Engineers' Conference held at Nagpur, they had laid down certain guidelines for the classification of roads as National Highways, border roads, State Highways, PW roads, Zila Parishad and Panchayat roads. They had laid down that for every 100 sq. miles of an area, 26 Kms. of roads had to be provided. In 1957, at the Roads Congress held at Shillong, they revised it to 56 Kms. of roads for every 100 sq. miles of an area. In the Fifth Plan and the Sixth Plan a sum of about Rs. 2,183 crores is sought to be provided for the development of roads, both for the Central and the States sectors. Though the Ministry is primarily responsible for the proper maintenance of National Highways, it is also responsible for coordinating the transport in the country. It is the duty of the Ministry to coordinate and to assist the State Governments in the proper maintenance of roads and the development of transport in the country.

Secondly, I come to the transport side. The transport system in this country, mainly the Delhi transport system is under the control of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping. The Central Transport Corporation has been closed down and recently he has introduced Niyamit Sewa Service in 12 routes in Delhi. They have been doing well. I request the Minister to extend this facility to other routes also. About 2700 buses are on the routes and for Delhi traffic, some more buses are required for this purpose. The vehicles that are on the road in the country are said to be about 24 lakhs, apart from the heavy vehicles, animal driven vehicles, carriages and the bullock-carts. Therefore, this is a very important subject from the point of view of rural development.

The present Government—which is very true has accelerated it by providing

the required segment of this communication. Regarding marine shipping, we have nearly 371 ships. Out of them, 206 are overseas and the rest is for the coastal line. Even the Members who preceded me had stressed the need for more and said that it is in doldrums and improvement has to be made to see that they are run on profitable basis.

Regarding development of ports, before 1947, there were only 5 major ports and after 1947, five more ports have been upgraded to major ports by spending Rs. 410 crores. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, Karwa Port was expected to be completed, but now I think that in the coming years, it will be taken up and developed. There is a provision for a marine research design centre and the Norwegian Government has now submitted a feasibility report. I request the Minister to see that this project should be situated at Karwa. The Shipping Corporation of India has been building some ships in Visakhapatnam and Cochin. If it is possible, in Mangalore also, it can be thought of.

Then there is a problem of dredging. They have found that these stones are there in Mangalore port. For that, explosives are to be imported and unless this is done, you will not be able to see that in 1980, Kudremukh ore would be transported. Therefore, I want the Minister to see that dredging is done at a higher speed.

With regard to representation of the SC&ST in these Ministries, I find that it is very meagre and there is a very dismal picture of representation. On 24-9-1975, the Minister had held a meeting and had taken six decisions which are very conducive to the efficient management of his Ministry. I heartily welcome those decisions. So far as implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act for avoiding accidents is concerned and also for providing reservation in the allotment of carriages and national permits to run the buses and also for the construction of roads, he has organised an Indian Road Construction Corporation, it has taken a contract in Libya for Rs. 13 crores. I would like him to extend this also to the States, to inland also for the construction of roads and bridges so that we may avoid much needed money for unnecessary expenditure and see that the work is speeded up. The Dredging Corporation is also doing a good job and has really made a profit of nearly Rs. 3 1/2 crores.

There are other autonomous bodies under this Ministry which are doing

{Shri B. Rachaiah}

very good work. I hope the Hindustan Shipping Company at Visakhapatnam and Cochin will work to the full capacity so that the much needed ships are built. There is also a provision for providing for repairs of these ships. It is also a welcome step in the right direction. I have also looked into the working of the ferries in inland water. So far as Karnataka is concerned, if dredging in inland waterways and also ferries are mechanized, then it will be easy for navigation.

I would request him to attend to these few things which I have mentioned.

I congratulate him for the good performance of his Ministry and also for having taken measures to implement the suggestions made by the Members.

I wish the hon. Minister had been elevated to the Cabinet level. This Ministry has been held by Cabinet-rank Ministers. When it comes to the question of Scheduled Caste, we find only a sole representative in the Cabinet—of the Cabinet rank—and not a second person. I wish the Prime Minister takes note of this and sees that such an efficient Minister is elevated and given the appropriate place, so that he may also contribute to the economic development of this country.

With these few remarks, I conclude; I thank you for having given me this opportunity.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ और इन को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह जो स्ट्रैटेजिक इम्पोर्टेन्स की सड़क थी, जिस को पहले डिफेन्स रोड कहते थे, उस को रद्द कर दिया था और इन्होंने उस को फिर बनाने की इजाजत दी है। यह सड़क रोपड़ से टांडा तक जाती है। और पहले इसका नाम डिफेन्स सड़क था। फिर इसको स्ट्रैटेजिक इम्पोर्टेन्स की सड़क कहा जाने लगा लेकिन वह सड़क कांग्रेस ने बंद कर दी थी और मारा काम रुक गया था। जब यह नई सरकार बनी, तो मैं मिनस्टर माहब से मिला और उन को बताया कि जो सड़क सेन्टर ने बनानी शुरू

की थी, वह बननी रुक गई है और वह बड़ी स्ट्रैटेजिक इम्पोर्टेन्स की सड़क है और इस के बनने से काश्मीर का जो दूसरा रास्ता है, बजाए उस रास्ते के जाने के इस रास्ते से जाने में फासले की बहुत बचत होजायगी उन्होंने मेरी दरखवास्त को मंजूर किया और उस सड़क की मंजूरी दे दी लेकिन फंड्स लेट पहुंचने से काम थोड़ा लेट शुरू हुआ। वहां पर छः पुल बनने हैं लेकिन अभी किसी एक पर भी काम शुरू नहीं हो सका है। उन छः पुलों की मंजूरी हो गई है और उन पर काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू होना चाहिए। वागिण के दिनों में होशियारपुर मारी दुनिया में कट जाता है मारे पंजाब से कट जाता है और अगर वे पुल बन जाएंगे, तो आमो-दरफ्त चलेगा और वह जल्दी भी चलेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी देश की अगर तरक्की होनी है तो उसके लिए सब से पहले जरूरत यह है कि अच्छी सड़कें हों। हिटलर की चाहे हम जितनी भी मुखालफत करें, लेकिन उस ने जर्मनी में यह कहा था कि हम को अगर तरक्की करनी है, तो सड़कें अच्छी होनी चाहियें और उस ने सड़कों का काम अपने हाथ में लिया था और मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि दुनिया में सब से अच्छी सड़कें जर्मनी में हैं और अगर हिन्दुस्तान को तरक्की करनी है, तो इसके लिए सड़कें अच्छी होनी चाहिए और सड़कें इस तरक्की में सब से अहम रोल अदा कर सकती हैं। जितनी भी ये सड़कें हैं, मुसोबत तो यह है कि बरसात में ये सड़कें खराब हो जाती हैं। जून, जुलाई और अगस्त में अगर सड़कें खराब हो गई, तो इनकी मरम्मत का काम कहीं जा कर मार्च और अप्रैल में शुरू होता है। अब यह मरम्मत का काम मई के

आखिर में जा कर खत्म हो जाता है और फिर जून के आखिर में सड़कें खराब हो जाती हैं। साल में 9 महीने सड़क खराब रहती है। इन की मरम्मत का काम मार्च और अप्रैल में शुरू किया जाता है। लेकिन इस साल अभी तक वहां काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। यह जा कर आप देख लें। सड़कों का महकमा आपके पास है। आप के आदमी इस काम की निगरानी रख सकते हैं। यह जो आपका पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का महकमा है यह प्लण्डर करता है विदम्राट डेंजर। यानि बिना किसी रिस्क के यह लूट करता है। इसमें कोई रिस्क नहीं है। इसको ठीक करने के लिये जितना कर सकते हैं वह करें।

जब सड़कें खराब हो जाएं उनकी उसी वक्त मरम्मत हो जाए तो अपना खर्चा कम आएगा। थोड़ी सी सड़क खराब होने पर आप थोड़ा सा पैसा लगा कर आप सड़क को ठीक कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर उसी सड़क को ज्यादा अमें के बाद ठीक किया जाए तो आपका उस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाना पड़ता है। उस पर उतना ही पैसा लग जाना है जितना कि नई सड़क बनाने पर लगता है। क्योंकि उस में इतने गड्ढे हो जाते हैं, ट्रैफिक चलने से कि वह सड़क मरम्मत के लिए काफी पैसा चाहती है। अगर सड़क खराब होने के तुरन्त बाद मरम्मत कर दी जाए तो जहां उस पर दस रुपये खर्च आयें, वहां अगर तीन महीने बाद उसकी मरम्मत की जाए तो उस पर 50 रुपये का खर्चा हो जाता है और तीन महीने और लगा दिये जाय तो उस पर सौ रुपये खर्चा हो जाता है। जो सड़कें नेशनल हाईवेज की हैं, इनका आप खाम ख्याल रखें।

जिस जमाने में शेरशाह सूरी राज्य करता था उस जमाने में पेशावर से लेकर

कलकत्ता तक ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड बनी थी। यह उस समय बनी थी जब कि कोई साधन नहीं थे। पांच-छः साल शेरशाह सूरी ने राज किया था। वही सड़क आज भी ग्रांड ट्रंक रोड कहलाती है। अब माइंस ने इतनी तरक्की कर ली है, इतने साधन दे दिये हैं तब सड़कों को बनाने का काम और ठीक करने का काम जल्दी में जल्दी होना चाहिए।

मेरे इलाके हांशियारपुर जिले में एक पुल बनने वाला है। टांडा में मिथानी तक रुक जाती है। वहां पर गड़ाटाली के पाण्ट पर पुल बनना चाहिए। गड़ा-टल्ली तक सड़क ले गयी है। इस पुल के बनने से श्री गोविन्दपुर तक सड़क जा सकती है। यह पुल पहले भी मंजूर हो चुका था। वह पुल जल्दी बनना चाहिए। एक और पुल दरियाए सतलुज पर बनने वाला है। वह भी मेरे हलके में है। ये दो पुल बड़े जरूरी हैं। यह पुल कीरतपुर से नुरपुर वेदी को मिलायेगा। इस पुल के न होने से वहां के लोगों को बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। बारिश में यह नुरपुर वेदी का इलाका बिल्कुल अलग हो जाता है। इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। यहां किशतियों का जो टेम्परेरी पुल बना होता है वह भी बारिश के सीजन में हटा दिया जाता है। इस इलाके में कोई नजदीक में कालेज भी नहीं है। वहां से जो सब से नजदीक जगह है वह आनन्दपुर साहिब है। इसलिए बारिश में वहां पहुंचना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है। यह कच्चा पुल जो कि किशतियों का बना होता है यह भी हट जाता है। इसलिए वहां के लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत होती है। यह पुल मंजूर हो चुका है और इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है। इस पर मिनिस्टर साहब जल्दी काम शुरू करवायें।

[चौधरी बलवीर सिंह]

अगर आपका महकमा इन सब बातों में दिलचस्पी ले तो ये सारे काम बहुत जल्दी पूरे हो सकते हैं। ये जो हमारी सड़कें हैं इन्हें भी आप चौड़ी करवाइये। अमृतसर से राजपुरे और राजपुरे से दिल्ली तक की जो सड़क है इसको भी चौड़ा करने की जरूरत है। अमृतसर के राजपुरे की सड़क पर डेली चार-पांच एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। ये एक्सीडेंट सिर्फ इमनिए होते हैं कि अमृतसर से राजपुरे की सड़क कम चौड़ी है। पहले से इतना ट्रैफिक इस सड़क पर बढ़ गया है कि रोजाना इस पर एक्सीडेंट होने रहते हैं। इस सड़क को वक्त की जरूरत के मुताबिक और बढ़े हुए ट्रैफिक के मुताबिक चौड़ा करने के लिए आप इंतजाम करें।

नेशनल परमिट जो आप देते हैं इन को आप लिबरली दें। इससे लोगों को बहुत जल्दी सामान मिल सकता है और इस से ट्रांसपोर्ट तेज होता है। दूसरे जो परमिट्स हैं उन से ट्रांसपोर्ट में रुकावट आती है। ये जो नेशनल परमिट हैं ये लाजिमी हैं और इनको जारी करना आप लिबरल करें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में ये दिये जाएं। ये परमिट भी कुरप्शन का एक नया अड्डा बन गए हैं। जो जोर और ताकत वाले हैं वे कुछ परमिट ले जाते हैं और गड़बड़ कर के आगे और लोगों को दे देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी आदमी आए, जिस किसी के पास भी नया ट्रक हो और वह उस को लेकर आए तो उसे यह परमिट बिना किसी रुकावट के मिल जाना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट को कोई टैक्स में फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। जितनी ज्यादा तेज आमदोरफ्त होगी, जितनी जल्दी आने जाने की, माल भेजने की सुविधा होगी उतना ही मुसीबत के वक्त देश का

भला होगा। क़हत के जमाने में या किसी और मुसीबत के वक्त अगर हमारा ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम तेज होगा तो जल्दी से जल्दी वहां पर अनाज तथा दूसरा सामान पहुंचाया जा सकेगा। इस वास्ते इस तरफ आपको खास ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैंने कहा था कि घंटी बजते ही मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा। कहना तो काफी कुछ था लेकिन मैं अब खत्म कर देता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री दुर्गा चन्द जी, आप सभी चीजों में नाम भेज देते हैं। पहले मैं उन को आगे से बुलाऊंगा जो पहले नहीं बोले हैं। अब आप बोल लें।

श्री दुर्गा चंद (कांगड़ा) : मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

जहां तक नेशनल हाइवेज का प्रश्न है मैं ममझता हूं कि देश की आजादी के बाद बहुत सा काम इस विषय में हुआ है। इस वक्त इनकी लम्बाई 28970 किलोमीटर के करीब है। सात आठ बार्डर रोड्स हैं जिन को डिफेंस से पैसा मिलता है और उन की लम्बाई 1339 किलोमीटर के करीब है। आपने इन पर 645 करोड़ के करीब खर्च भी किया है। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल हाइवेज के विकास का मतलब यह है कि मोबिलाइजेशन को ज्यादा हम बढ़ा रहे हैं। किसी भी इलाके का विकास उसी सूरत में हो सकता है जब कि हमारा कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम अच्छे से अच्छा हो। अभी तक मैदानी इलाके में नेशनल हाइवे बनाने का काम हुआ है। पता नहीं इसके लिए आपका क्राइटीरिया क्या है। हमें जहां तक पता है नार्म्ब यह

हैं कि इनको वहां बनाया जाता है कि जो सड़कें दो स्टेट्स को मिलाती हैं उनको नेशनल हाइवे करार दिया जाता है। हिमाचल एक बैकवर्ड इलाका है, हिली एरिया है। उसके डिवेलेपमेंट के लिए सड़क की बड़ी भारी जरूरत है। राज्य सरकार के पास इतना पैसा नहीं है कि वह पहाड़ी इलाके में ज्यादा सड़कें बना सके। बिना भारत सरकार की मदद के ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। दो नेशनल हाइवेज वहां हैं, एक कालका से शिमला तक और दूसरी कीरतपुर से मनाली तक। इस कीरतपुर मनाली वाली सड़क पर अभी काम चल रहा है। पैसा इतना इसके लिए नहीं रखा गया है कि सारा काम उसमें पूरा हो सके। मैं सब से पुरानी सड़क के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जो दो नहीं तीन राज्यों को मिलाती है, जम्मू काश्मीर, पंजाब और हरियाणा को मिलाती है। यह पठानकोट मंडी स्टेट हाइवे है। उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने पैसा जरूर दिया है, उसको वाइन करने के लिए पैसा जरूर दिया है और यह पैसा बोर्डर रोड डिवेलेपमेंट आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से मिला है। लेकिन वह काम जैसा कि नेशनल हाइवे का काम होता है वैसा नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर 100 साल पुराने जो पुल थे उनको तो नया बनाया जा रहा है, लेकिन उस सड़क का जैसा रीएलाइमेंट होना चाहिये और जिस तरीके से ब्रॉड होना चाहिये नेशनल हाइवे के नोर्म्स के मुताबिक, वैसा नहीं किया जा रहा है। मंत्री जी की पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से काफ़ी दिलचस्पी है, और जब कभी हम अपनी तकलीफें उनके सामने रखते हैं तो बड़े ध्यान से सुनते हैं, तो मैं महसूस करता हूं कि पठानकोट—

मंडी रोड को नेशनल हाइवे करार दिया जाना चाहिये और उसको केन्द्रीय सरकार को खुद टेक ओवर कर लेना चाहिये क्योंकि कांगड़ा में, कुलू और मनाली में टूरिज्म का काफी पोटेंशियल है। मनाली को एक तरफ तो जोड़ दिया गया है कीरतपुर, बिलासपुर, मंडी से जबकि इसको जोड़ा जाना चाहिये था पठानकोट, मंडी और फिर मनाली को जोड़ा जाना चाहिये था क्योंकि जितने टूरिस्ट जम्मू काश्मीर में जाते हैं वह कांगड़ा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। कांगड़ा वैली इतनी खूबसूरत है और इतने ऐतिहासिक स्थान वहां हैं जिनको देखने लोग काफ़ी आते हैं लेकिन सड़क खराब होने की वजह से लोग नहीं जाते हैं और ट्रैफिक मनाली के लिए मंडी से डाइवर्ट हो गई है इसलिए लोग कांगड़ा वैली को देखने के लिए नहीं जाते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि कांगड़ा, हमीरपुर, मंडी जिलों का जो क्षेत्र है वहां से काफ़ी लोग फीज में हैं जिनका आना जाना हर वक़्त रहता है, लेकिन सड़क तंग होने की वजह से ट्रैफिक काफी कनजैस्टेड हो गया है। साथ ही वहां की पैदावार जैसे लकड़ी, सेब, आलू, आदि को लाने में काफ़ी दिक्कत पड़ती है।

मेरे एक सवाल के जबाब में कहा था, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पठानकोट से लेकर वैजनाथ तक या मंडी तक जो सड़क है उसका पैसेंजर लोड नेशनल हाइवे के क्राइटीरिया के मुताबिक है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह जवाब दिया था कि बार्डर रोड आर्गेनाइजेशन की तरफ से वह सड़क बनायी जा रही है। लेकिन जो नेशनल हाइवे का मकसद है उसको पूरा नहीं करता है क्योंकि नेशनल हाइवे बनाने के बाद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया 12 परसेंट मेंटेनेंस का खर्चा बर्दाश्त करती है। इसलिए बैकवर्ड और

[श्री दुर्गा चंद]

हिली एरियाज को आपिन करने के लिये सरकार को ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये और ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि आपका बड़ा ऐम्बिशन प्रोग्राम है; लेकिन इस रोड को नेशनल हाईवे करार देने के लिये जो भी कदम उठाये जा सकते हैं वह उठाये जाने चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Satyanarayana.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the quorum bell be rung... Now there is quorum. Mr. Satyanarayana.

*SHRI DRONAMRAJU SATYANARAYANA (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in Parliament every Member should have the opportunity to speak in his own language. It is unfortunate that the system of rendering simultaneous translation from Telugu has not yet been provided in this House. I, however, thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak in Telugu, my mother tongue.

It is well-known that Transport and Shipping are important matters for the country. Belonging to Visakhapatnam constituency, it saddens me to see the state of affairs of the Visakhapatnam shipyard. It has been found that during 1977-78, the shipyard which had built 77 ships during the last 10 years, was able to manufacture only 2 pioneer ships and 1 cargo ship. I can say that this is not due to industrial unrest of labour or due to cuts in electricity supply, but this is all due to the mismanagement of affairs by the management. Shri Raghavan, the Managing Director of the Shipyard, who is not able to comprehend the problems of the labour properly—one who spends 250 days in a year in Delhi, 100 days in air travel and remain only for 50 days at Visakhapatnam—has an indifferent attitude towards the progress of the shipyard and does not consider it a project of national importance. The shipyard is not to be treated as belonging to Visakhapatnam or to a region only but one of great importance to the whole country.

I am glad that the Dredging Corporation has been established at Visakhapatnam and ship repair work will make good progress there, if necessary funds and other facilities are provided to the Corporation.

Visakhapatnam has a natural harbour and there are immense possibilities for its development. I am sorry to say that the development work there is going down year by year. A shipyard which has handled 547 ships in 1975-76 has been able to handle only 253 ships in 1977-78.

Now I come to the development of minor ports. A sum of Rs. 10 crores had been sanctioned for the development of minor ports and some work is in progress at Kakinada port. There is a great need for the development of Bhimunipatnam as a minor port.

Coming to the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh, there were about 2340 km. of roads. This was the position before independence. I regret to say that there is no addition to this mileage of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh uptill now. Not a single additional road has been laid out and there is ample need for development of roadways in the State.

Proposals have been sent to utilize the Rupees 2244 crores of aid from World Bank and construct among other things segments of National Highways to interlink Nellore, Anakapalle and other places with interior regions. For the speedy development of roadways several bridges have to be constructed on the Krishna near Vijayawada and other places.

Development of roads and highways is essential for the economic upliftment of tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. There is a pressing need for linking up Bhadrachalam, Ichhapuram and other places in the backward areas with bigger cities like Nagpur and Bombay through Highways. I hope the Government will pay adequate attention to this subject.

Government of India has sanctioned a meagre amount of only 436.15 lakhs to the State Government for road development purposes and with this we are unable to make adequate progress.

I also hope that, in the matter of development of roads, due regard will be paid to the areas which were subjected to the fury of floods recently in Andhra Pradesh. I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject of Transport and Shipping.

*The original speech was delivered in Telegu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply after the statement is made by Shri Mohan Dharia.

14.55 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. IMPORT-EXPORT POLICY 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : Sir, I rise to place, on the Table of the House, the Import-Export Policy of Government for 1978-79 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1983/78*]. As this Policy would mean substantial changes in our foreign trade system reflecting the priorities and approach of the Government, I would like to take this opportunity to inform the House of the salient features of our new policy.

The Import-Export Law came into force in 1947 and over the last thirty years our foreign trade system, especially in relation to import procedures, has evolved round the initial approach of 1947. This has led to procedures which have become cumbersome, time consuming and counter-productive.

The last thirty years have witnessed many structural changes in our industrial and foreign trade sectors as well as in our technological capabilities. Since 1947 our exports have increased more than ten fold. In addition, thousands of new industrial units have emerged in different parts of our country. Our export-import trade is now considerably diversified in terms of commodities, sectors and regions. Hence Government decided to review in entirety this area of regulatory administration.

The Report of the official committee appointed by me for this purpose, was submitted on 31st January, 1978. The policy, I now place before the House, incorporates the decisions of the Government on this Report, as well as those, taken on an earlier Report received in December, 1976 of an official Committee that studied the Capital Goods Industry. Our basic approach is that the new Import-Export Policy should subserve the planning priorities in terms of creation of employment opportunities, expansion of small scale sector, and attainment of self-reliance. It also aims at simplification of procedures and decentralisation of decision making.

There is need to import stability to our trade policies and procedures. During the next three months, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Technical

Development) will entertain suggestions and representations and recommend its views in the Government, on the basis of which necessary modifications could be made. The Policy now being announced formally for one year, could then be extended for a longer duration.

This policy adequately safeguards the interests of small scale, tiny and cottage sectors in keeping with the Government's Industrial Policy. The items which are now reserved for these sectors will generally be banned for imports. The prices charged for the material supplied to these sectors by the canalising agencies would henceforth be lesser and equal to those payable by the large users on high sea sales. The import requirements of these sectors will now be available wholly in free foreign exchange and the local committees set up at licensing offices will decide the applications for capital goods upto Rs. 10 lakhs.

All entrepreneurs setting up small scale units will be entitled to get import licences upto Rs. 3 lakhs. Similarly, new units which are set up in backward areas by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes or by those who are technically qualified, can get licences for imports upto Rs. 5 lakhs for starting their enterprises. All these measures are designed to make available permissible imports to our young entrepreneurs without any delay.

With an objective to encourage our technically qualified young men to return to India, I am simplifying the procedures and licensing systems whenever they wish to start a new enterprise in India. They will not have to follow the prescribed procedures of advertisement, indigenous clearance, etc. for their imports. Their applications will now be decided within 45 days.

15 hrs.

With the new policy, every Actual User (Industrial) will get his full requirement for the year automatically. Licences will be required by them for only such items as are restricted in the interest of indigenous industries and other social objectives. Again, import of Iron and Steel items will require no separate clearance. With our new policy, an exporter will be able to import any of the inputs that are necessary for his export production.

Our capital goods industry is fairly well established. However, in the case of plant and equipment required for about a

[Shri Mohan Dharial]

a dozen types of industries and products of national importance, like Fertilizers, Power Generation, Mineral Exploration, Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals, Professional Electronic Equipment, Drugs and Pesticides as well as fully export-oriented industries, it is desirable to provide the investor with the choice of buying his equipment on a global basis. Of course indigenous producers will be given better opportunities to compete. Final decisions in these cases will be taken by an empowered committee in the Department of Heavy Industry.

Over the last 30 years, a wide spectrum of "Service Industries" has come into existence in our developing urban and rural areas. The new policy recognises all local authorities, hospitals, educational institutions, Research and Development and other such establishments, and centres of high learning, farmers service centres, printers and publishers, etc., to be Actual Users in the non-industrial category.

Recognised hospitals, Research and Development institutions, Universities and other centres of higher education will be allowed full freedom to import their genuine requirements of technical items which are not available indigenously. Individuals doing scientific and research work on their own will be entitled to import such requirements upto Rs. 10,000/- or even more with a view to encourage such efforts.

In the case of petroleum products, fertilizers and drugs, which are items imported to meet the overall needs of the country, rather than the individual consumer demand, the concerned State agencies will be given bulk licences and operate them in accordance with the policies of Government in that regard.

I would like to refer at this juncture to the decisions of Government in regard to man-made fibres and filament yarns. The demand for these, particularly those of Polyester, is on the increase. Due to world-wide recession, these items are available at much cheaper prices than what our producers can offer. The prices charged for the fabric to the consumers internally are significantly higher, compared to what the indigenous material is itself sold for. The question of pooling the indigenous production and imports needs to be studied immediately. Accordingly, it has been decided that an official committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) should do a comprehensive study and suggest a revised policy to Government for adoption

within the next two months. The policy announced today will be in force till such revision.

The list of canalised items for imports and exports, in the new policy, has been carefully drawn up according to the set criteria, in order to serve the public interest. Of special interest to the small scale sector has been the decision to decanalise A.B.S., Nylon and Polyethylene Moulding Powders as well as P.V.C. Resins and rough ophthalmic blanks.

Three new items have been canalised for the purpose of imports. These are, arms and ammunition, liquor and industrial explosives. They will be imported and distributed through the State Trading Corporation in accordance with the policies of Government.

I am happy to inform the House that the work of issue of licences will now be completely decentralised, except for capital goods of value of more than Rs. 10 lakhs and in a few other cases. In order to help the industry and trade, it has been decided to have Public Relations Officers in each licensing office, to assist and guide the applicant in the scrutiny of his application before it is formally submitted. This will considerably overcome irksome delays in disposal.

For the convenience of the public, it has been decided to disperse the licensing work and administrative functions presently concentrated at centres like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. Accordingly, new licensing offices will be opened at Agartala, Chandigarh, Cuttack, Gauhati, Jaipur and Patna. The offices of C.C.I. & E. at Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Kanpur will be raised to the level of Joint Chief Controllers. All licensing offices will attend to export promotional functions as well. The current licensing offices at Rajkot, Vishakhapatnam and Pondicherry will perform export promotional functions. During the year I proposed to have such export promotional offices in all the cities with a population of 10 lakhs or more.

As part of our export promotion efforts, industrial units which have exported at least half of their production in 1977-78 will, in order to meet their further export orders, get supplementary licences to the extent of one half of their automatic licences without going to the sponsoring authority.

Government policies have recently provided more ample opportunities for building up exports of gem and jewellery. Likewise, the facilities provided in the new policy for direct imports by registered

exporters of rough diamonds, raw silk, stainless steel, rough blanks and electronic components, etc, will further diversify our exports and provide increased employment opportunities, particularly in the small decentralised sector.

The system of issue of Advance Licences has been recast, to enable our exporters to execute contracts in time. Henceforth, such licences will be first issued by regional licensing authorities, on the request of the exporters, and the duty exemption particulars will be decided separately under the customs procedure. Materials supplied by canalising agencies have also been brought into the scope of this scheme.

The scheme of cash compensatory support to our exporters for different export products will continue in 1978-79, subject to certain changes as announced. The official committee referred to by me earlier has recommended that stability in this regard is essential in our export promotion efforts. Accordingly, it is proposed to review the system from this angle during the year and take appropriate decisions.

The role and the functioning of Export Houses has been re-oriented. With a view to encourage exports of our small scale, tiny and cottage sectors, Export Houses will get relatively larger additional licences on the basis of the exports of products from these small sectors.

Several procedural simplifications have been introduced under the new policy. These include the abolition of the system of:—

(i) seeking letters of authority for purpose of using agents for importing licensed items;

(ii) getting the Port of Registration endorsed on import licences;

(iii) the need for replacement licences for getting goods damaged, lost in transit or otherwise made good by the supplier;

(iv) Issuing Release Orders for all canalised items except shoddy wool;

(v) Making the REP licences transferable only by endorsement;

(vi) Attaching lists of items for import to the automatic licences granted to industrial users;

(vii) Insisting upon shipping documents for admitting import replenishment claims, in addition to a bank certificate;

(viii) Insisting upon a bank certificate—rather than the certificate of the concerned project authority—for admitting REP benefits in the case of IBRD/IDA assisted projects, in India and, lastly;

(ix) Free licensing and its replacement by a system of Open General Licence subject to specified conditions.

The House will be pleased to know that due to sustained efforts, almost all of the 3.5 lakhs of applications received during 1977-78 by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports Organisation, have been disposed of. This was almost double the number for the previous year. The House will join me in complimenting the staff of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports for this excellent performance.

In the new policy, the need for seeking import licences has been considerably done away with. The number of REP licences will also be modest because of the new set up. Due to this approach there will be a likely reduction of at least 60% in the number of applications in the new year in spite of the expected growth in our foreign trade. Compared to the 3,50,000 applications of 1977-78, the total number will go down to about one lakh. The new simplified procedures will so considerably speed up their disposal.

Sir, I would like to emphasise that the new policy takes full care of the interest of the farmers, infant industries and small scale and cottage industries as well as our strategic industries. Liberalisation and simplification will contribute to a more rational system of working in our industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors and thus improve their efficiency. Our industrial undertakings will now be able to work with new processes and new materials. They can thus continuously update their production. Government will also consider requests for improvement of technology more liberally.

Our new policies also reflect our abiding interest in the creation of a New International Economic Order. The liberalisation of our trade policies and procedures effected today has been the result of our own efforts and endeavours. I hope that our trading partners from developed countries overseas will recognise this spirit of a developing country, and, on their part, provide better access for the products of the developing countries into their markets.

Sir, some sections may doubt that this exercise will result in frittering away our valuable foreign exchange earnings. The truth is otherwise. We will have to

[Shri Mohan Dhaia]
distinguish between a calculated liberalisation of imports to subserve our development priorities expeditiously and efficiently and thoughtless liberalisation of imports without such an approach and proper safeguards. Hon'ble Members will find that this policy nowhere aids or encourages any import of luxury or non-essential consumer goods. Rather, the new policy wants the materials critical for the growth and stability of our national economy, to be provided speedily and economically. In all humility I may submit that the new policy has been evolved after extensive consultations at various levels. I am fully convinced that it will certainly subserve the interests of our country and our community.

The new policy is a testimony to our great people and their recent achievements and self confidence. The 30 years cobwebs of import controls and regulations have been brushed aside. A radically new system has been evolved, so that our industry, agriculture, commerce and science and technology advance ahead with utmost speed and confidence. The new policy is easy to read, simple to understand and less than a third in sheer size of the previous one. It is a landmark in decentralisation of Central Government working.

Sir, as we shall soon be considering the Demands for Grants of my Ministry, I would not like to touch upon other aspects of our foreign trade and our public sector agencies at this juncture. I may assure the House that the suggestions from the Hon'ble Members in regard to the new policy and the working of my Ministry will always receive our utmost sincere consideration. I am sure that the new policy based on various suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members earlier, several deliberations, studies and reports will be welcomed by the House and the country. Sir, with these words, with your permission, I now place the import policy book and export policy book on the Table of the House. With your permission, I may only say that so far there used to be Import Policy, which was announced on the floor of the House. But this is the first time when I am coming to you with the Import Policy and also export policy.

15.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—
contd.

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT—
contd.

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : डिप्टी

स्पीकर साहब, करीब 15 या 16 सदस्यों ने मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में विचार रखे हैं और मैंने उन के विचारों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। जो सुझाव, रचनात्मक सुझाव, मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में आये, उन के बारे में एक-एक करके तो जवाब नहीं दे सकता हूं, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह यकीन दिलाता हूं कि उन सब को मैंने खुद सुना है, खुद नोट किया है और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकारी भी यहां मौजूद हैं, उन्होंने भी उन सब बातों को नोट किया है, इसलिये मैं उन पर निजी तौर पर ध्यान दूंगा।

15.19 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair].

मैं बहुत से मेम्बरान का मशकूर हूं, जिन्होंने नेशनल-हाईवे के बारे में यह चिन्ता जाहिर की है कि हम को इस मद में ज्यादा रकम नहीं मिली है। मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का ध्यान है कि जब से जनता पार्टी आई है, तब से हम इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि देहातों को किसी तरह से सड़कों में जोड़ा जाए। इस में शक नहीं कि हमारे नेशनल हाईवेज लगभग 21 हजार किलोमीटर थे जो अब बढ़ कर 28,970 किलोमीटर हो गये हैं। यानी उस में 8,970 किलोमीटर के ग्रामपास हम बढ़ा पाए हैं। आजादी के बाद, लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत गुंजाइश है और बहुत से मेम्बरान ने जो अलग अलग तौर पर नेशनल हाईवेज में एंडीशनल रोड्स को शामिल करने के लिए सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर उचित समय पर हम विचार करेंगे क्योंकि इस समय धनराशि की किल्लत है। असल में जो पहली प्रोपोजल मंत्रालय ने पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना में बनायी थी, उसमें 6 हजार किलोमीटर सड़कों को नेशनल हाईवेज में मिलाने का सुझाव दिया था लेकिन वह सुझाव एक बार योजना आयोग के मानने पर धनराशि की कमी के कारण उस पर अमल नहीं हुआ और इम्फैसिस दूसरी बातों पर चला गया। इसके साथ साथ कोई

30 हजार किलोमीटर रोड्स के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से सुझाव आए हैं कि उन को नेशनल हाईवेज में शामिल किया जाए, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं और जैसा मैंने संकेत भी दिया है कि इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कि हमारा ज्यादा ध्यान गांवों की तरफ है, गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ने की तरफ है, हम पिछले साल में नेशनल हाईवेज में कोई खास बढ़ोतरी नहीं कर पाए हैं और इस साल का भी जो बजट है, उस में भी नहीं ले पायेंगे, लेकिन फिर भी नेशनल हाईवेज पर जो हम ने 1977-78 में खर्च किया है वह 76 करोड़ रुपया है जबकि 1976-77 में इन पर 68 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ था। कहने का मतलब यह है कि 31 मार्च, 1978 को खत्म होने वाले इस साल में हम ने 8 करोड़ के करीब ज्यादा खर्च किया है।

मेम्बर साहबान ने कोस्टल हाईवेज का भी काफी जिक्र किया। सारे मुल्क में जो हमारा कोस्ट है, वह 5500 किलोमीटर के करीब है लेकिन इस के साथ जो सड़कें एवेन्यूबिल हैं, उनमें 4300 किलोमीटर के करीब नेशनल हाईवेज हैं और बाकी स्टेट हाईवेज हैं, उन में हम इस बात का प्रबन्ध करते हैं कि किसी न किसी तरह से हम कोस्टल हाईवेज में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मदद दें जैसे गुजरात में गुजरात बनने के बाद 5.96 करोड़ रुपये के करीब के कार्यों की मंजूरी दी है, तमिलनाडु में भी 2.95 करोड़ के आसपास रकम दी है। इसी तरह स नेशनल हाईवे नं० 17 जो हमने डिक्लेयर की है और महाराष्ट्र और केरल और दूसरे जो हिस्से हैं, उन को मिलाती है—उस को 1972 में हम ने नेशनल हाईवे डिक्लेयर किया था—उस से पहले 22 करोड़ रुपये हम ने इस पर खर्च किया है। तो इस से जाहिर है कि कोस्टल हाईवेज को हम ने निगलेक्ट नहीं किया है लेकिन अब भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जहां-जहां कोस्टल हाईवेज को मजबूत करना चाहती हैं, हम उनके ऊपर

पूरी सहानुभूति से अवैलेबल धनराशि के मुताबिक विचार करते रहेंगे।

नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन के कुछ हमारे साधियों ने और खास तौर से श्री पूर्ण सिन्हा ने यह शिकायत की थी कि उस हिस्से को नजरान्दाज किया जा रहा है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि वह पहाड़ी इलाका है और यह भी माननीय सदस्यों को मालूम है कि उस पहाड़ी हिस्से में बरसात ज्यादा होती है और जहां बरसात ज्यादा होती है, वहां सड़कें जल्दी खराब होती हैं। माननीय सदस्य को वह भी मालूम है कि क्लाइमेटिक रीजन्स में, इकोलोजिकल रीजन्स और जियोलोजिकल रीजन्स की वजह से वहां कुछ ऐसे हालात हैं, जिन के कारण वहां खर्चा ज्यादा होता है। वह डिफिकल्ट टोरेन हैं और इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम ने कुछ ज्यादा रुपया दिया है। अगर एरिया के हिसाब से उस पहाड़ी हिस्से को लिया जाए तो सारे मुल्क का वह 8 परसेंट है और पापूलेशन के हिसाब से देखा जाए, तो 3.5 परसेंट वह हिस्सा बनता है, लेकिन नेशनल हाईवेज की लम्बाई को अगर देखा जाए, तो वह नेशनल हाईवेज की कुल लम्बाई का 8 परसेंट इस रीजन में है और पिछले वर्ष में इस नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन में सब मदों की सड़कों पर सारे देश की सड़कों के मुकाबले में 12 प्रतिशत खर्च हुआ है। फिर भी बार बार शिकायतें आई हैं और कन्सलिटिव कमेटी में भी नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन की कुछ शिकायत आई थी। फिर भी बार-बार शिकायतें आई हैं और कन्सलिटिव कमेटी में भी नार्थ ईस्ट रीजन की कुछ शिकायतें आई थी। मेरी कोशिश है कि इस सेशन के बाद में खुद जा कर देखूं और सड़कों के जो हिस्से खराब हैं या जिनके बारे में शिकायतें हैं उनके बारे में जा करके मैं खुद अन्दाजा लगाना चाहता हूं :

[श्री चंद राम]

जहां तक रूरल रोड्स का सवाल है, इनके बारे में हम जो प्लान बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें हमने पिछले प्लान से बहुत ज्यादा पैसा रखा है। आप देखें कि पिछले प्लान में इन रोड्स के लिए रखी गयी रकम और इस प्लान में रखी गयी रकम में कितना भारी फक है। पिछले प्लान में रूरल रोड्स के लिए दो सौ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था लेकिन इस प्लान में हमने आठ सौ करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। इससे यह जाहिर है कि हमने रूरल रोड्स में इस प्लान में तीन सौ फीसदी रकम बढ़ा दी है : हम ऐसे भी इंतजाम कर रहे हैं कि 1983 तक 1500 और अधिक की आबादी वाले हर गांव को हम रोड्स से जोड़ दें। इसी तरह से जिन गांवों की आबादी एक हजार से पन्द्रह सौ तक है उनमें से 50 फीसदी गांवों को हम सड़कों से मिला दें। यह हमारा प्लान है जिसके लिए हमने आठ सौ करोड़ रुपया अपने प्लान में रखा है :

श्री मुण्डा और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने ट्राइबल रोड्स के बारे में कहा। पिछले प्लान में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की सड़कों के लिए करीब सौ करोड़ रुपये के आसपास रखा गया था। माननीय सदस्यों को जान कर खुशी होगी कि हमने अपने प्लान में जो 1 अप्रैल से शुरू हो गया है, तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की सड़कों के लिए रखा है। इतना रुपया हम आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की सड़कों पर खर्च करेंगे।

जहां तक नेशनल हाईवेज और रूरल रोड्स के अलावा इकोनॉमिक इम्पाटेंस,

और इन्टर स्टेट रोड्स का सवाल, है, उनके लिए पिछले प्लान में 18 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You have ordered the construction of the Kerala diversion project, costing Rs. 8 crores. And the contractors have looted.

SHRI CHAND RAM: If that is the case, I can go there and find out the mistake.

चेअरमैन साहिबा मैं कह रहा था कि इकोनॉमिक इम्पाटेंस की और इन्टर स्टेट रोड्स के लिए पिछले प्लान में 18 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था। हम नये प्लान में इन सड़कों के लिए 59 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं : यह रुपया हम स्टेट्स को इस काम के लिए फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंट के तौर पर देंगे।

चेअरमैन साहिबा इस तरह से आप देखेंगी कि सड़कों के लिए पिछले प्लान में 1117 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था वहां हम अब अगले पांच सालों में प्लान के अन्दर 2183 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। यानि एक हजार करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि हमने रोड्स के लिए अपने प्लान में की है।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों को एक बात बताना चाहता हूं कि जैसी कि जनता पार्टी की पालिसी है, उसके अनुसार हम ज्यादा ध्यान रूरल रोड्स पर दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि ये जो नेशनल हाईवेज हैं या स्टेट हाईवेज हैं, इनका सारा का सारा काम एग्जीक्यूट करने की एजेंसी हमारी राज्य सरकारें हैं : हमारी मिनिस्ट्री नेशनल हाईवेज के लिए रुपया देती है और उसे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के महक के द्वारा खर्च करती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि

इन सड़कों के बारे में जहां-जहाँ भी शिकायतें हों कि माल ठीक नहीं लगा है, सीमेंट ठीक नहीं लगा है. . . . यह ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है कि जो एक्जीक्यूटिंग एजेंसीज हैं वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट डिवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी। जिस में स्टेट पी डब्ल्यू डीज के मिनिस्टर आए थे और वे उसके मੈम्बर हैं। मैंने वहां मुझाय दिया था कि अगर हो सकता है तो ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाए ताकि जो कांटेक्टर हैं उन पर डिपेन्डेंस कम से कम हो और उन के पास काम कम से कम जाए। या फिर स्टेट रोड कारपोरेशन बना कर उसके जरिये काम किया जा सकता है। और यह भी न हो सके तो डिपार्टमेंटल काम किया जा सकता है। मैंने यह भी मुझाव दिया था कि वाचडाग कमेटीज भी बनाई जा सकती हैं, जो नान आफिशल हों और वे कमेटीज जो मैटीरियल लगता है उसकी देखभाल अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं।

कुछ साल हुए बोर्डर रोड्स आर्गनाइजेशन की स्थापना हुई थी, सरहद्दी सड़कों को बनाने के लिए उसकी स्थापना हुई थी। उसको काफी मजबूत किया गया है और वह तेजी से काम कर सके, इस काबिल उसको बनाया गया है उस में चालीस हजार के करीब एम्प्लॉयोज हैं। इस में 34 पायोंवियर कंपनियों को हम परमानेंट कर चुके हैं। उस में लगभग 5200 शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के और 400 शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइबज के लोग हैं। श्री पूर्ण सिन्हा ने कहा है कि पहले इसका हैड-क्वार्टर रुड़की में था, उस के बाद वह पूना में चला गया है। उनको शिकायत है कि वहां रिक्लूटमेंट क्यों होती है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हैडक्वार्टर टैम्पोरेरीली तबदील किया गया है। फिर भी मैंने बोर्डर रोड्स आर्गनाइजेशन के हैड को कहा है कि ट्राइबल एरिया में बोर्डर रोड के निर्माण का काम होता है तो रिक्लूटमेंट का काम दिल्ली में या किसी दूसरी जगह तेजपुर के आसपास हो सकता है। वहां पर इसका प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ताकि वहां के लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर मिल सकें।

कैज्युअल लेबर का भी जिक्र किया गया है। चालीस हजार के करीब उनकी संख्या है सब को स्थायी बना दिया जाए तो भत्ता, तनख्वाह सभी किस्म की चीजें देनी पड़ेंगी। चूंकि काम पूरे साल का नहीं होता है, पूरे समय का नहीं होता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो सब को स्थायी बना दें तो हम को सब चीजें देनी पड़ेंगी। फिर भी मैं हमदर्दी से गौर कर रहा हूं कि कितने और आदमियों का स्थायी बनाया जा सकता है। सब के सब को स्थायी नहीं बना सकते हैं।

वांडिड लेबर का सवाल भी उन्होंने उठाया है। उस मामले की मैंने थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की है, जांच उसकी करने की कोशिश की है उन्होंने बताया है कि तीन महीने हो जाते हैं तो बीच में दो दिन की छुट्टी उनको दे दी जाती है यह अनफेयर प्रैक्टिस है जो हो रही है। मैं इस चीज पर ध्यान दे रहा हूं और इसका भी देख रहा हूं और जो कुछ भी हो सकेगा करूंगा, देखूंगा कि कोई रास्ता निकल आए ताकि श्रमिकों को कुछ फायदा दिया जा सके।

कई पुलों का यहां जिक्र हुआ है। माननीय हैनरी आस्टिन साहब ने कोटापुरम ब्रिज का जिक्र किया है। मैं उसके बारे में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि वह पन्द्रह साल से पैंडिंग था। कभी एक इसका एलाइनमेंट होता है और कभी दूसरा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने जो तजबीज दी एक खास एलाइनमेंट के लिये थी। दूसरे साथियों ने एक दूसरी तजबीज दी। मैं खुद मीके पर गया हूं और मैंने जाकर देखा है। जाने के बाद मैंने अपना विचार जरूर कुछ बनाया है गोथूरथ गांव के लोगों को अलग से एक दूसरी चैनल पर ब्रिज की जरूरत थी ताकि वह गांव भी बनने वाले कोटापुरम ब्रिज के साथ जुड़ सके। मैंने वह ब्रिज अलग से राज्य सरकार को मंजूर करने का कहा है। इसको मैंने मुनासिब समझा। कुछ एरिया ऐसा है जो बिल्कुल अलग जमीरा रह जाता है। उनको रास्ता ही नहीं मिलने वाला है इससे। लेकिन

[श्री चांद राम]

चूंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने फिर तजबीज दोहराई है मेरे दुबारा पूछने पर और हमने फिर से टेक्नीकल राय ली है और उस सब को देखते हुए इस बात का फैसला हुआ है और फैसले के बाद उसकी आधारशिला भी रख दी गई है। जल्दी वह पुल बन जाएगा। सोचने की और बात है। जो छोटे से जजीरे हैं उनके लिए....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badazara) : Is it a fact that you will lose crores of rupees as a result of this?

SHRI CHAND RAM : No, it is not a fact.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What are the revised estimates ? Please tell me.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : The problem is that the length would be doubled. If we had taken the original site which was recommended by the technical committee, the distance would have been halved, and to that extent Rs. 8 crores would have been saved. Every day the cost is going up.

SHRI CHAND RAM : It should have been taken up with your Government. You have your Government in Kerala.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : There are allegations that the diversion from one place to another will result in a loss of Rs. 8 crores and that the authorities have played into the hands of the contractors.

SHRI CHAND RAM : Where does the contractor come in, when the foundation stone has just been laid and tenders have not yet been invited ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why do you not take action ? There is some suspicion.

SHRI CHAND RAM : What is the basis for the suspicion ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : My suggestion is that you may please let the Minister complete his reply. After that, you can ask any question, but if you keep on interrupting him all the time, it will take him much longer to finish his reply. Please continue your reply.

श्री चांद राम : माननीय हैनरी आस्टिन ने कोचीन बाई-पास और कई और बाई-पासेज का जिक्र किया था, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कोचीन बाई-पास का काम पहले शुरू हो चुका है और हम फंड्स दे रहे हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी उसको बना पायेंगे।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You are evading facts. They are looting money, they are not making the roads.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय लकप्पा ही सब पुल लिये जा रहे हैं, कुछ हमारे लिये भी छोड़ेंगे कि नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप शांत होकर बैठिये।

श्री चांद राम : माननीय लकप्पा ने तीन चार बातों का जिक्र किया था। एक तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे देश में सरफेस रोड्स थोड़ी हैं। उसका मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं, आजादी से पहले हमारे देश में 3.88 लाख किलोमीटर रोड्स थीं, लेकिन उसके बाद 1-4-78 पर 13.61 लाख किलोमीटर रोड्स हैं। लेकिन चूंकि फंड्स का ताल्लुक है, मैंने भी विदेशों में ऐसी ऐसी सड़कें देखी हैं जहां चार लेन एक तरफ और चार लेन दूसरी तरफ और बीच में डिवाइडर है और उससे ग्लेयर नहीं लगता है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि ऐसा हो, लेकिन माननीय लकप्पा साहब हमसे ज्यादा शासन में रहे हैं, उनके देखने की बात थी।

जहां तक रोड टैक्स वसूल करने की बात है यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। यह तो 30 साल से वसूल हो रहा है और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि रोड्स से जितना टैक्स वसूल होता है

उतनी रकम सड़क पर खर्च नहीं होती है। हर मिनिस्ट्री अगर वह यह कहने लगे कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री से इतनी आमदनी है वह सब हम पर ही खर्च होनी चाहिये तो इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं मानता हूँ कि 1300 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा रोड टैक्स से वसूल होता है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सारा रुपया रोड्स पर ही खर्च कर दें। और अगर खर्च करने वाले थे तो एक साल पहले भी खर्च किया जा सकता था। लेकिन हमने रूरल रोड्स की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया है और मैंने पहले ही किसी माननीय सदस्य का नाम न लेते हुए संकेत किया था कि 200 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 800 करोड़ रुपया रूरल रोड्स के लिये रखा है। यह जाहिर करता है कि हम किसको ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं।

पोर्ट्स के बारे में हमारे कुछ साथियों ने बहुत से मुझाव दिये हैं। हमारे देश में 10 मेजर पोर्ट्स हैं। इनके बारे में हमारी कोशिश है कि जो स्कीम इनकी बाकी हैं, उन्हें जल्द पूरा करें। श्री लक्ष्मण ने परादीप पोर्ट के सैक्रिड कार्गो के बारे में जिक्र किया था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं खुद भी परादीप गया था और मैं समझता हूँ कि जल्दी ही हफ्ते, दस दिनों में हम इस स्कीम को शायद प्लानिंग कमिशन से क्लियर करा पायेंगे और वह स्कीम जल्दी मंजूर हो जायेगी, ऐसी आशा है।

जहां तक माइनर पोर्ट्स का सवाल है, जैसे श्री रचैया जी ने कहा कि काकीनाड़ा, कारवाड़ और उड़ीसा में गोपालपुर, गुजरात में सलाया, जिसे श्री बिनोद भाई शेठ ने कहा, तो इनके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माइनर पोर्ट्स स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन फिर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट माइनर पोर्ट्स की तरक्की के लिये कुछ देती है। अभी भी प्लानिंग कमिशन में थिंकिंग चल रही

है कि माइनर पोर्ट्स के लिये कंपलीटली रुपया सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से न दिया जाये, इसका इंतजाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करें, लेकिन मैंने प्लानिंग कमिशन को लिखा है कि इस बात से काम नहीं चलेगा, कुछ न कुछ मदद सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को देनी पड़ेगी। यह चीज अभी चल रही है, मैं इसके बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन मेरी कोशिश है कि माइनर पोर्ट्स की डेवलपमेंट के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कुछ रुपया दिया जाये। मगर यदि प्लानिंग कमिशन का यही फैसला होगा तो मेरी मजबूरी होगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहा गया है कि माइनर पोर्ट्स की डेवलपमेंट के लिये वह अपनी प्लान में रुपया रखें।

कुद्रेमुख के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल के हिसाब से हमारी पोर्ट की डेवलपमेंट है। मंगलीर पर शैड्यूल के हिसाब से काम चल रहा है और उसमें हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। जो फर्स्ट शिपमेंट का टाइम शैड्यूल रखा गया है, उससे पहले हम उस को तैयार कर देंगे, इतना मैं सदस्यों को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इसके साथ ही मैंने जब डिफरेंट पोर्ट्स का दौरा किया तो कुछ शिकायतें मुझे मिलीं कि कुछ पोर्ट्स में कंजेशन है, भारी भीड़ है। जैसे बिनोद भाई शेठ ने कहा कि बम्बई की पोर्ट में काफी कंजेशन है। उसमें भी एक नई घटना हुई कि वहां जो हमारे पाइलट्स हैं, उन्होंने यूनिलेटरल एक्शन लिया। इस एक्शन के बारे में अलग-अलग मेम्बरान की अलग-अलग राय हो सकती है लेकिन एक-एक पाइलट को 3 से 4 हजार तक तनख्वाह मिलती है, वह हाईली पेड हैं। इस बारे में देसाई कमेटी ने फैसला किया था, उनके सामने एक तरह से एग्रीमेंट इन्होंने किया था कि हम इस हिसाब से काम करेंगे कि 24 घंटे काम पर आने के लिये तैयार रहें फिर

[श्री चांद राम]

अगले 24 घंटे छुट्टी करें, इस तरह से वह काम करते रहे, लेकिन उन्होंने यूनिलेटरल एक्शन लिया और कहा कि हम 8 घंटे काम करेंगे। इसी कारण यह कंजेशन हुआ। हम ने एक मैम्बरी कमेटी भी एप्वाइन्ट कर रखी है, हम चाहते थे कि उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की इन्तजार करते, लेकिन चूंकि उन्होंने एकतरफा एक्शन ले लिया, गो-स्लो पालिसी की, अपने हिमाब से वकिंग अबर्स 8 घंटे किये इसीलिये बम्बई पोर्ट में कार्गो जहाज की कंजेशन हुई। एक स्टेज ऐसी थी कि वहां 24, 25 जहाज हुए, फिर आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते 14 जहाज हुए। हमने पाइलट्स को कहा कि नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में यूनिलेटरल एक्शन न लीजिये, उन्होंने पाशियल तौर पर, आंशिक रूप में इस बात को मान लिया कि हम गो-स्लो नहीं करेंगे और यूनी लेटरल नहीं करेंगे। अब जिस तरह से पहले काम करते थे, कुछ कुछ उसी तरह से काम करना शुरू किया है।

लेबर मिनिस्ट्री ने भी कंसीलेशन प्रोसीडिंग्स शुरू की हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह लोग भी नेशनल इंटररेस्ट को देखें और कंसीलेशन प्रोसीडिंग्स जो चल रही हैं, उससे बाहर एकतरफा फैसला न करें।

इसके बावजूद भी एक पोजीशन हमारे सामने आई है, कुछ पोर्ट्स ऐसे हैं जहां कि कंजेशन है। कुछ पोर्ट ऐसे हैं जो स्टान्डर्ड हैं जहां कार्गो नहीं मिलता है। इसके लिये फरवरी में मैंने 3 दिन की बेरियस इंटरस्ट के लोगों की कान्फ्रेंस बुलाई थी, उसमें पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के चेयरमैन भी मौजूद थे और जो इसमें इंटररेस्टेड थे, उनको भी बुलाया था। उसके डिस्कशन के आधार पर एक छोटी कमेटी भी बनाई थी कि उससे हम रेशलाइजेशन आफ कार्गो कर सकें ताकि कोई पोर्ट यह शिकायत न करे कि हमारे पास लाने और ले जाने के लिये माल नहीं मिलता है। मैं यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जो यह बात थी कि कुछ

पोर्ट्स में माल ज्यादा था, कुछ में कम था, कुछ में बिलकुल नहीं था, तो इस बारे में भी हम कुछ करने वाले हैं।

जहां तक शिपिंग का तालुक है माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से मुझाव दिये हैं और इस बात पर चिन्ता भी प्रकट की है कि हम ने ज्यादातर जहाज बाहर से खरीदें हैं। माननीय सदस्य, श्री विनोद शेठ, ने गांधीजी की उक्ति दी है कि बर्तानिया के यार्ड पल रहे हैं और हमारे खत्म हो रहे हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि पिछले तीस सालों में जो भी हुकूमत रही, उसने यह नहीं सोचा कि किसी वक्त हमारा देश जहाज बनाने के लिए मशहूर था। तामिलनाडू के माननीय सदस्य ने बताया है कि हमारे एक साथी का कुमूर यह था उस ने अंग्रेजों के मुकाबले में जहाज चलाया, तो उसको यातनायें दी गईं। हमारे यहां जहाजसाजी को नहीं बढ़ाया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में काम करने वाली किसी भी गवर्नमेंट को इस की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए था।

मुझे खेद है कि हमारे पास जो फ़िगरज़ हैं, उन के मुताबिक 372 जहाजों में से सिर्फ 62 जहाज हिन्दुस्तान के बने हुए हैं और बाकी सब जहाज हम ने बाहर से खरीदे हैं—ऐसे मुल्कों से खरीदें हैं, जो छोटे छोटे और लेंडलाकड कंट्रीज़ हैं, बल्गारिया, थूमोस-लाविया और पोलैंड वगैरह।

ज्यों ही जनता पाटों ने चार्ज लिया, हम ने फ़ैसला किया कि हम सैल्फ-रेलायेंस की पालिसी पर चलेंगे और हमारी कोशिश होगी कि हमें जितने जहाजों की जरूरत होगी, हम अपने मुल्क में ही बनायेंगे। कुछ क्वार्टर्ज़ की तरफ से इस की आपोजीशन हुई।

एक मेम्बर साहब ने कहा है कि रिपोर्ट में सिर्फ एक शिपयार्ड का जिक्र किया गया है। वह गलती थी ; पता नहीं कैसे हो गई।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम दो नये शिपयार्ड बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं—एक हज्जीरा (गुजरात) में और एक पारादीप (उड़ीसा) में। इस देश में शिप रिपेयरिंग की व्यवस्था की कमी है। चूँकि हमारे जहाजों को रिपेयर यहां नहीं हो सकती है, इस लिए हम काम के लिए बाहर बहुत फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ता है। हमारे पास अच्छे शिप रिपेयरिंग यार्ड नहीं हैं। हमने फ़ैसला किया है कि हल्दिया में अच्छे पैमाने पर एक शिप रिपेयरिंग यार्ड बनाया जाये। शिप बिल्डिंग यार्ड की तुलना में शिप रिपेयरिंग यार्ड ज्यादा रोजगार देता है। हम सोच रहे हैं कि एक-आध और शिप रिपेयरिंग यार्ड हम कोस्ट या उस कोस्ट पर बनाया जाये, ताकि यह काम फ़ारेन कन्टीन से न कराना पड़े।

सब को मालूम है कि आज हमारा शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री—मिर्फ़ हमारी नहीं, सारे विश्व की शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री—एक क्राइसिस में से गुजर रही है। आप को मुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1973 में फ़ैट 260 था, लेकिन 1977 में वह 90 रह गया और अब तो वह उससे और भी कम हो गया है। ड्राई कारणों का फ़ैट 1974 में 255 था, लेकिन आज वह सिर्फ़ 90 रह गया है। इससे आप अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री एक क्राइसिस फ़ेस कर रही है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि शिपिंग डेवलपमेंट फंड से प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर की शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री की मदद करें। श्री लक्ष्मण ने कहा कि शाब्द प्राइवेट शिप-ग्रोनर्ज ज्यादा हैं। मैं उन के इस भ्रम का दूर करना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारे कुल टनेज में से 54 परसेंट पब्लिक सैक्टर—शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ़ इंडिया और मुगल लाइन्ज के पास हैं। 46 परसेंट प्राइवेट है और इस मामले में वह भी जो उन का ख़याल था कि आज हमारा ट्रेड 28 परसेंट सिर्फ़, हमारे जहाजों से ढोया

जाता है, वह भी ठीक नहीं है। 41.6 परसेंट जो हमारा ट्रेड है वह हमारे जहाजों से ले जाया जाता है। 75-76 में यह 34 परसेंट था। उस से बढ़ कर आज यह 41.6 परसेंट हो गया है। और अब भी हमारी कोशिश है कि हम इस को और बढ़ाएं। जितने हमारे म्युचुअल ऐग्रीमेंट होते हैं उससे हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं। जैसे आयरन ओर के बारे में सन 60 के अन्दर जापान के साथ ऐग्रीमेंट हुआ, उस समय जापान को जरूरत थी आयरन ओर की लेकिन पता नहीं किस तरह से उन के साथ यह ऐग्रीमेंट किया गया कि जापान वाले वह आयरन ओर अपने जहाजों से ले जाएंगे, हमारे जहाज उन को नहीं ले जाएंगे, हम ने अपनी तरफ से फिर 15 परसेंट का ऐग्रीमेंट था उस को 18 परसेंट किया और आज हम उस को 30 परसेंट पर ले आए हैं, बग़ैर ऐग्रीमेंट को माडिफ़ाई किए हुए जापानी बातचीत के द्वारा हम उस को 30 परसेंट पर लाए हैं कि 30 परसेंट हमारे जहाजों से जायगा। आज तो आस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा ये काम्पीटीटिव रेट पर देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उस समय सन् 60 में सिर्फ़ यही मुल्क था जो आयरन ओर दे सकता था। लेकिन अब यह मैं क्या कह सकता हूँ कि उस समय जो ऐग्रीमेंट करन वाले एफ़०ओ०बी० या सी०आई०एफ़० उन्होंने ऐसा ऐग्रीमेंट किस तरह से किया। मैं यह इत्तिला माननीय सदस्यों को देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को लिखा, कामर्स मिनिस्टर को लिखा, इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर को लिखा और दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा, कैबिनेट में बात हुई और यह तय हुआ कि जहां तक हो कोशिश इस बात की हो कि जितने भी ऐग्रीमेंट बग़ैरह हों उनमें माल लाने ले जान के लिए इंडियन बोटम्स का इस्तेमाल किया जाय।

[श्री चांद राम]

हम यह जानते हैं कि जो इंटरनेशनल लाइनर कान्फरेंस हुई उस में फैसला हुआ 40-40-20 का । वह अमल में नहीं आया । लेकिन वह अमल में आ जाय तो 40-40-20 जो है यानी जो 'म्युचुअल ट्रेड आपस का हो उसमें ले जान का 40 हो जाता है मगर उस के बाद जो 20 बच रहता है उसमें भी हमारा शेयर रह जाता है, वह भी कोशिश हो तो तो 50 परसेंट तक जा सकता है । लेकिन वह तो अमल में नहीं आता क्यों कि बड़े-बड़े मुल्क जो हैं जिन के पास टनज ज्यादा है वे इस बात को नहीं मानते । लेकिन हमारी गैरहाजिरी में होता क्या है ? बहुत से जहाज दूसरे मुल्कों के आते हैं और हमारे शिपर्स से मिल कर और जो हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स है उन से मिल कर किसी भी प्राइस पर वे हमारे मुल्क का माल ले जाते हैं । उस से हमारा नुकसान है । कई मुल्कों ने प्रोटेक्शनिज्म का ला बनाया है । किसी न किसी तरीके से अमेरिका तक न भी प्रोटेक्शनिज्म का ला बनाया है । हम अगर यह कोशिश करें कि हम भी यह ला बना दें और हमारे मन में आया था एक बार कि हम भी इस तरह की कोशिश करें कि एक ला इस तरह का बना दें कि हमारे मुल्क से जो माल जाएगा वह हमारे जहाजों से जायगा, आने वाले पर तो हमारा वश नहीं है मगर यहां से जाने वाले के बारे में बना सकते हैं, लेकिन उसमें हमें यह बताया गया कि रिटैलिएशन शुरू हो जायगा, दूसरे मुल्क भी रिटैलिएशन शुरू करेंगे और उस में शायद हम को नुकसान हो । लेकिन इस मामले पर हम बड़ी कड़ाई से विचार कर रहे हैं । जहां तक प्राइवेट शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री है उस को भी जिन्दा रखने और उस की मदद करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं ।

आज हमारा टनज आजादी के बाद 30 गुना बढ़ा है यानी जो उस समय मुश्किल से 1.92 मिलियन जी० आर० टी० था वह आज 5. कुछ मिलियन टन जी० आर० टी० हो गया है । 30 टाइम्स हमारा जी० आर० टी० बढ़ा है । लेकिन जो छोटी-छोटी कम्पनियां है वे आज मुश्किल में हैं । आज मेटिनेंस के लिए उन के पास कुछ नहीं है, कैश फ्लो उन के पास नहीं है । फ्रेंट के रेड्स काफी लो हो गए हैं । लेकिन एक बड़ी खुशखबरी की बात है कि जहां सारी दुनियां में कई शिपिंग कम्पनियां बैक्रेफ्ट हो गईं, आज उन को माल नहीं मिलता, फ्रेंट नहीं मिलता बिलकुल कोई गुड्स नहीं मिलते वहां हमारा कोई ऐसा जहाज नहीं है कि जिस को गुड्स न मिलते हों । हम को फ्रेंट जरूर कम मिलता है लेकिन हमारा कोई ऐसा जहाज नहीं है कि जिसको गुड्स न मिलते हों । हमारा कोई जहाज ऐसा कोई नहीं है कि जो ले आफ या ले डाउन हुआ हो । मैं इस के बारे में ज्यादा कहूं तो उस से कुछ फायदा नहीं है । मैं इतना ही यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि हम इसके बारे में चिन्तित है और शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को बहाल रखने के लिए हम पूरी मदद कर रहे हैं ।

जहां तक बिजनेस का सवाल है मेरे पास उस में जाने के लिए समय नहीं है । बहुत से मेम्बरान ने कई बिजनेस के बारे में सवाल किए हैं । उन के बारे में मेरे पास जानकारी है । या तो वे अंडर कंसिडरेशन हैं या स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट ट्रस्ट उन को बना रही हैं । और हम उन को चिट्ठियां लिख रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी मुकम्मल करायें । कभी कभी मैं अगर जाता हूं तो खास खयाल रखता हूं कि उन बिजनेज को देखने जाऊं ताकि काम में तेजी आ सके ।

जहाँ तक ब्रह्मपुत्र से सेकेन्ड ब्रिज का सवाल है, मैंने अलग से बताया था और फिर बताना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रह्मपुत्र पर एक पुल मोहाटी के पूर्व में सिलघाट के पास एन० ई० सी० ने बनाने के लिए एक स्टेडी करवाई है और इस रिपोर्ट पर बह गौर कर रहे हैं कि किस ढंग से एन० ई० सी० इस पुल को अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ले सके। (व्यवधान)

जहाँ तक स्वर्ण रेखा ब्रिज का सवाल है, उस के लिए काफी रुपया पहले ही मिल चुका है और उस के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को बराबर लिख रह हैं कि उस को जल्दी से जल्दी मुकम्मल करायें। और भी कई ब्रिजेज माउथ में हैं जैसे कृष्णा पर और काली पर। बैतरणी का भी जिक्र किया गया। जहाँ तक बैतरणी पर आनन्दपुर के पाम का सवाल है, एकोनामिक इम्पार्टमेंट के मानहत 90 लाख रुपया मंजूर किया जा चुका है और हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिख रहे हैं कि जल्दी से जल्दी उस को शुरू कर दें। हुगली ब्रिज पहले से ही मंजूर है। आपको याद होगा मैं खुद वहाँ पर गया था। वहाँ पर ठेकेदारों को बुनियाद के शुरू करने की कुछ समस्याएँ हैं। इस मामले में मैंने, जो वहाँ हुगली ब्रिज बोर्ड के सचिव हैं, उन को कहा था कि इस के लिए आप अलग से एक कांस्ट्रिक्ट चीफ इंजीनियर दे दें ताकि वह होल टाइम काम कर सके।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : बैतरणी का बनाना जनता पार्टी के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please address the Chair ? You cannot go on having a conversation between yourselves like this. Please speak with my permission.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I did not want to refer to you as far as Baitarni was concerned. That is why I Interjected.

श्री चांद राम : नेशनल हाई वे नं० 6 के बारे में जो कहा गया, उसको हम पहले ही मंजूर कर चुके हैं। श्री बलबीर सिंह ने मतलुज के ऊपर किशत पुर के मुकाम पर पुल का जिक्र किया—उस के लिये 2.5 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कह रहे हैं कि उस को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करायें।

श्री रचैया ने मंगलौर पोर्ट का जिक्र किया और कहा कि वहाँ राक्स हैं, उन को ब्लास्ट करने में दिक्कतें आ रही हैं। वहाँ पर राक्स निकल आई हैं, यह ठीक है, उन को ब्लास्ट किया जा रहा है। उम्मीद है जल्दी ही मंगलौर पोर्ट को पूरा करेंगे। (व्यवधान)

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने नेशनल पमिट्स का जिक्र किया—टैक्सी पमिट्स और ट्रक पमिट्स का जिक्र किया। मैं समझता हूँ—अभी तक मैंने इस प्वाइंट को नहीं छुआ था, लेकिन बतलाना चाहता हूँ—मैं खुद इस बारे में सोच रहा हूँ कि नेशनल पमिट्स को बढ़ाया जाय। 5 हजार से 8 हजार तो हम पहले ही कर चुके हैं, कई स्टेट्स इन को

[श्री चांद राम]

यूटिलाइज कर रही हैं और कई स्टेट्स ने नहीं किया है। कई स्टेट्स ऐसी हैं, जिन की मांग ज्यादा है। तो जो आधार बनाया था, उस में तबदीली और नेशनल मिट्स के बढ़ाने पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट कौंसिल की मीटिंग जल्दी बुलाई जायगी, सारी स्टेट्स के मिनिस्टर्स उस में होते हैं, उन से सलाह कर के नेशनल परमिट्स बढ़ाने की बात की जायगी।

जहां तक टूरिस्ट टक्कीज को बात है, कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कहती हैं कि हम यहां से नहीं गुजरने देंगे और दूसरी कहती हैं कि हम भी नहीं गुजरने देंगे। यह कान्फ्लिक्ट मब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन इस में इस तरह की दिक्कतें हैं। मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि इस के बारे में भी हम जल्दी गौर करेंगे। मैं एक मोटर वेहिकलज अमेंडमेंट बिल ला रहा हूं, जिस से बीकर सैकशनज, शडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जो लोग हैं, उनको एकोनामिक बेनिफिट्स में भी रिजर्वेशन दिया जा सके। सर्विसेज में और जो पोलिटिकल रिजर्वेशन है वह तो मिलता ही है लेकिन एकोनामिक बेनिफिट्स में रिजर्वेशन नहीं था। वह बिल यहां पर आयेगा और मेम्बरों की सपोर्ट मिलती है तो शडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को पापुलेशन के हिसाब से न्यू परमिट्स में रिजर्वेशन दिया जायेगा। जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, हमने मोहकमे के हर ठेड को हिदायत दे दी है कि टाइम-बाउंड गेप्राम बनाकर, जो परसेन्टेज प्रेस्क्राइब्ड है उसके हिसाब से रिजर्वेशन पूरा किया जा। मेम्बर साहबान

को शयद मालूम होगा कि हमारे मुल्क में पायलटेज की कमी थी। (व्यवधान)

16 hrs.

श्री एस० आर० दामाणी : आपने शडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये हिदायत तो दे दी है, लेकिन यह काम हो रहा है या नहीं—यह भी बतलाइये।

श्री चांद राम : मैं मेम्बर साहबान को यह यकीन दिलाता हूं—मेरी कोशिश है कि जल्द से जल्द उन के रिजर्वेशन को पूरा किया जाय, खास तौर से मैं लोअर कैटेगरीज में, कैटेगरीज 3 और 4 में, जहां यह शिकायत नहीं है कि सूटेबिल टैकनीकल क्वालीफाइड लोग नहीं मिलते हैं, उन के कोटे को जल्द से जल्द पूरा कराना चाहता हूं।

मेम्बर साहबान को यह जान कर खुशी होगी—डायरेक्टर जैनेरल आफ शिपिंग की जगह पर हम ने शडयूल्ड कास्ट के आदमी को लिया है। पोर्ट्स पर—खास तौर से दस पोर्ट्स के चेअरमैन में, एक चेअरमैन हम ने शडयूल्ड कास्ट का लिया है। आप को यह जान कर भी खुशी होगी कि राजेन्द्र-शिप जो पायलटेज को ट्रेन करता है, उस में पहले दो साल का कोर्स होता था, उस को अब एक साल का कर दिया गया है। वहां पर पहले 125 आदमियों का इन-टेक था, उस को बढ़ा कर 250 कर दिया है। इस लिये आप देखेंगे कि हमारी यह कोशिश है कि जहां-जहां भी कोई कमी नजर आये, उस को हम दूर कर सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: I had raised a specific point about the sinking and about the blasting of the Lord Willingdon dredger. You know the ship sank in the mouth of the Cochin harbour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask your questions, one at a time. The Minister may please make a note of the questions: I am going to ask them all to put their questions one by one.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: The second point I would like to raise is about the super-tanker that was in Cochin. I had raised this matter during my speech and you had said you will reply.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I made a reference regarding the Paradeep Port. In the Rajya Sabha you answered that after verification two Union leaders will be provided places on the Port Trust Board: I had also incidentally mentioned this in my speech. But, even after verification by the Ministry of Labour—I don't know whether the papers are with you or with the Secretary—why have these two Labour leaders not been nominated? This has not been completed.

My second point is regarding the inter-State permits..

SHRI CHAND RAM: Truck permits?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No, not truck permits but for tourists—to promote tourism. I had suggested that the entire south belt has been completely neglected—though movement is there by roads and all that—and that you should therefore provide more facilities. So, will you kindly increase the number? Instead of 50 it should be 100.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister need not reply to the last part: it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I only suggested with your permission and I have put a question. He should answer it. Please direct him to answer it.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The question that was raised about the Kottappuram Bridge on National Highway 47 has not been answered. We made the allegation that this new bridge will bring about not only a change in the alignment but also a loss to the tune of Rs. 8 crores to the Exchequer. Not only the Kerala Government but everybody's practical advice was that the bridge should be where it was sought to be. The Minister goes to Cochin and over-night, the whole thing is changed.

That is the allegation and he has not replied to that. We want a definite and positive answer to that..(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE (Sangli): In my cut motion I had referred to the need to augment the present fleet of Mughal Lines that operates on the Konkan coast. That has been completely neglected by the Minister in his reply. This demand should be readily acceded to, otherwise it is causing a great harassment to the persons utilising this fleet.

The second point raised by me in my speech related to the need to raise the quota of national permits for public vehicles to 1000 permits for Maharashtra. No doubt, the Minister is thinking and he is trying to increase the number.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has replied to that.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: He has not replied, it is my cut motion also.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Must he reply the way you want him to reply?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes; he is paid salary; it is not that easy.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: There are many States which are not utilising the quota, while the other States want that to be increased. The Minister should give a specific answer to on that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: In India we are having only Shipyards for the construction of ships, but we do not have Shipyards to carry out repairs to ships. We are spending Rs. 25 crores. Has any specific action been taken in this regard?(Interruptions)

श्री उग्रसेन : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को मिलाने के लिए आज से दो, तीन वर्ष पहले विगत सरकार ने छतोनी बगहा पर एक पुल बनाना शुरू किया था और उस पर डेढ़, दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च भी हो चुका है। इस पुल की बात इस सदन में हमारे लायक दोस्त श्री गेंदा सिंह किया करते थे और उस के पीछे उन का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। आज वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जब उस पुल का शिलान्यास करने के लिए गई थीं, तो

[श्री उपसेन]

वह बेचारे भी वहां पर गये थे। उस पुल पर डेढ़, दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया है लेकिन अभी वह रुका पड़ा है। अगर वह पुल बन जाता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार, दोनों प्रदेशों को उस से लाभ होगा। इसलिए मेरी मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना है कि छत्तीसगी और बगहा वाला रेल पुल जल्द से जल्द बना दिया जाए।

श्री रमापति सिंह (मोतीहारी) : मैं भी मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पटना से हाजीपुर पर जो रोड ब्रिज बन रहा है, उस को भी जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। उस के पाये बन गये हैं और आधा काम पुल का बाकी है। पैसे की कमी के कारण काम रुका है इसलिए उस पुल को भी जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाए क्योंकि वह साऊथ और नार्थ बिहार को कनेक्ट करने वाला पुल है।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : During the course of the reply the hon Minister mentioned about purchase of ships from Yugoslavia and stated that they have now decided not to purchase ships from abroad but to depend upon indigenous ship-building yards....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask your question. Please do not try to make a speech.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : I do not want to make a speech, but I want to give the background because he has mentioned about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No background. Please ask the question in 30 seconds or one minute.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : The Minister said that the giant carriers we purchased from Yugoslavia were losing as soon as they were sea-borne. The House was told that they are thinking of disposing of these ships. I ask whether these ships are still losing money, who are responsible for their purchase and whether these ships have been disposed of.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur) : I wanted to know whether the government will take up the construction of the Silighat-Tezpur bridge over the Brahmaputra. About 50 lakhs of people are living on the north bank and 150 lakhs are living on the south. This bridge is a must for these people. I have also said, let them charge Rs. 10 per vehicle and one rupee per pedestrian. You will be able to recover the whole cost in 5 years. The cost of the bridge is only Rs. 27 crores. I want a categorical assurance from the Minister that it will be taken up.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार में एक लिट्टोरल रोड्स प्रोजेक्ट पर काम चल रहा है। इस प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत एक सड़क दिल्ली से, लखनऊ होते हुए असम जाती है। इस सड़क पर काम रुका पड़ा है। दरभंगा एयरोड्रॉम तक जाकर यह सड़क रुकी पड़ी है। मंत्री जी इस सड़क को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करवाएं जिससे दिल्ली से असम जाने में सुविधा हो। यह सीमांत सड़क परियोजना जल्दी पूरी होनी चाहिए, यह अभी आधी पड़ी हुई है। मंत्री जी इस सड़क के लिए पैसा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am raising my hand for a long time.

Madam Chairman, our ships are sinking. It is an important thing. Our ships have sunk. MV Chandragupta has sunk due to lack of maintenance. How many ships of the Indian people have sunk during this recent period? Are you going to wait till the entire Janata ship sinks? What are you going to do to prevent such things?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar) : With regard to my question about Karwar, it has not been replied by the Minister. The Norwegian team has prepared a project report and submitted it to the Ministry for establishment of a marine design research station. I want the Ministry to locate it at Karwar because the Norwegians are already having the fishery development centre there.

SHRI CHAND RAM : It is a minor port.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I have to ask a question with your permission and not without your permission.

MR CHAIRMAN : Let him reply.
The hon Ministers

श्री चांद राम : जहां तक लार्ड विलिंगटन के डूबने का सवाल है, यह जहाज 1926 में खरीदा गया था। वह इतना पुराना हो चुका था कि इसको स्क्रेप करने की लिस्ट पर रख दिया गया था लेकिन स्क्रेप होने से पहले ही वह डूब गया :

DR HENRY AUSTIN : You cannot say that...

MR CHAIRMAN : If you repeatedly interrupt him, I will not allow it.

DR HENRY AUSTIN : It is a matter of great importance. This is not a proper reply as to how it has sunk. You cannot say that it is a scrap. What are the circumstances under which the ship sank ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : But you do not have the patience to listen.

MR CHAIRMAN : I request the House to please co-operate.

DR HENRY AUSTIN : We are co-operating.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr Austin, you are very well aware that this is not the way. You cannot have a dialogue with the Minister. He says one thing and you say another thing. It goes on and on. You have had your say. He will give the reply and there should not be any interruptions. He may be as brief as possible.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can raise a separate discussion, if you want. But I will not allow this kind of repeated interruptions. This is no way.

श्री चांद राम : विलिंगडन जहाज जो डूबा है उसके बारे में हम इनक्वायरी करा रहे हैं। जहां तक वर्कज का सवाल है बेयरमैन पोर्ट ट्रस्ट ने यकीन दिलाया है कि उन लोगों को इधर उधर किसी काम में लगा दिया जाएगा ।

जहां तक टूरिस्ट टैक्सीज का सवाल है हर स्टेट को पचास पचास दी गई थीं—

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lakkappa, no. I will not allow you to speak again.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will request you to please listen in silence. You are not to interrupt him....

(Interruptions) No.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : He was answering my second question. My second question was, what happened to the Super Tanker Berth, Cochin. He is talking about taxis. Super Tanker Berth has nothing to do with the taxis. It is a big project.

Interruptions

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this ? This is no point of order. This is an interruption. It is unfair to the House. You are being very unfair to the House. Mr. Austin, by getting up again and again and interrupting.

Please, may I request, the indulgence of all of you.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : I have always been co-operating.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But to-day something has gone wrong with you.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : You have been very unfair. I request you to withdraw all those comments. I put a very valid question. You understand me. You cannot form an opinion like this.

What I said—I want an answer to the question—what happened to the Super Tanker Berth ? But the Minister is answering about the tourist taxis. What is this ? And you are supporting the Minister instead of supporting me. Where is your sense of justice? (interruptions)

You are a highly honourable and respectable lady—a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. That is a different matter. I wanted a specific answer to my question.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want all of you to please understand the function of the Chair is to let you ask a question, to let him reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is this ? This is very wrong.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Proper reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not let me speak. What is this ? This is very wrong. Now I want you to understand further. If you are not satisfied with the reply, it is....

(Interruptions)

If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are ways in which you can raise that issue separately. But you cannot have a debate and a dialogue. You say one thing. He says one thing. You raise it again. That will not be allowed. Mr. Chand Ramji, will you be as brief as possible and finish and may I request all of you with folded hands not to please interrupt him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The point of order is that it is the duty of the Chair, when a question is asked, if the question is relating to tankers then the duty of the Chair is to see that the answer is relating to tankers and not to taxis.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, I have heard you. Will you please take your seat ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is no point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Under the rules, the Chair has to regulate the proceedings. How will you regulate if the answer is quite contrary to the question and not relevant ? That is the duty of the Chair. I am just reminding you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I wish to submit that no hon'ble Member is going to teach the Chair as to what the duties of the Chair are. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to teach you anything at all. I want to draw your attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point of order is irrelevant and out of order. I ask the Minister to reply in brief.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You can rule me out of order but how can you throw away the rules book. You may please see the rules. It is your bounden duty to regulate the proceedings.

श्री चांद राम : चेयरमैन साहिबा, मैं बड़ा हैरान हूँ कि खामख्वाह एक बात को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। माननीय डा० हैनरी आस्टिन ने जिक्र किया था "लॉर्ड विलिंगडन" बैसल का, और यह कहा था कि वह डूब गया, मजदूर कहां जायेंगे? मेरा कहना है कि चेयरमैन पोर्टट्रस्ट ने कहा है कि उन मजदूरों को दूसरे फ्लोटिंग बैसल में लगा देंगे।

माननीय लाकप्पा ने टूरिस्ट टैक्सीज की ज्यादा मांग की थी अपने स्टेट्स में बटाने के लिये।.....

Shri K. LAKKAPPA : I did not ask about Caxis but about tourist buses.

SHRI CHAND RAM : Even in the case of tourist buses you have to take the permit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon'ble Minister not to take notice of the interruptions and only answer the question in brief.

श्री चांद राम : मैंने सभी मेम्बरान के पोइंट्स नोट कर लिये हैं, हर एक का जवाब देने में काफी समय लगेगा। अगर मेम्बरान चाहते हैं तो मैं उनका अलग अलग जवाब भेज दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut-motions to the vote of the House together unless any hon'ble Member desires that any of his cut motions be put separately.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions No. 6 and 7.

9 Fire in T. V. Studio, CHAITRA 13, 1900 (SAKA) Fire in T. V. Studio, 350
Srinagar (St.) Srinagar (St.)

Cut motions Nos. 6 and 7 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put cut motions Nos. 3 to 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17 to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 3 to 5, 8, 9, 10, 16 and 17 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 75 to 78 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT					
75	Ministry of Shipping and Transport	50,83,000	..	2,54,17,000	..
76	Roads	17,08,68,000	16,39,42,000	85,43,40,000	81,97,07,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	6,66,05,000	32,61,50,000	32,66,57,000	163,07,48,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport	12,09,000	1,63,00,000	60,46,000	8,15,00,00

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before we take up the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the hon'ble Minister, Shri L.K. Advani wishes to make a statement regarding the reported fire in Doordarshan studios of Srinagar station.

16.25 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. FIRE IN DOORDARSHAN KENDRA IN SRINAGAR.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI) : Madam Chairman, I would like to inform the House that according to information available, a fire broke out in Srinagar Television Studios at about 1.15 A.M. this morning. The fire lasted upto about 4.30 this morning. The main studio has been affected seriously by the fire and the adjoining control room and technical areas have also been damaged.

The Security Guard and the Chowkidar on duty acted immediately and the fire fighting and Police Services of the State were at the Centre within five minutes of being informed.

The Office block of Doordarshan, Srinagar was not affected by fire.

The Director General and the Chief Engineer, Doordarshan have already reached Srinagar.

Improvised arrangements are being made at the transmitter to carry on with programme transmission.

The full extent of the damage done by the fire and its cause are not yet known.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You have not assigned the reasons. I

am asking you whether there is a sabotage or any such thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister has nothing more to add to the statement. He has given some information. About more information, he shall see what he can do.

16.27 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1978-79—
contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : What is the total time allotted ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The total time allotted for your party is 30 minutes. If you want to take full time or half of the allotted time.....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : But you can extend it by an hour or so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : At least two Members should speak from the party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 62 to 64 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of information and Broadcasting submitted to vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING					
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	13,89,000	..	79,46,000	..
63	Information and Publicity	3,17,74,000	27,29,000	15,88,68,000	1,36,47,000
64	Broadcasting	11,52,66,000	3,00,64,000	57,63,31,000	15,03,20,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Cut motion may also moved.

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur) : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Information and Publicity be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Imposition of tax on advertising in small and language newspapers(1)]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Unnikrishnan, you can start.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Madam Chairman, a few months ago when the House debated on the White Paper on the misuse of mass media during the Emergency, I had invited the attention of the House to what I described as a continuing and disturbing trend of the temptation to misuse the mass media for partisan ends. I had thought that this party which came to power, primarily on the question of a right to dissent and also on the question of freedom including intellectual freedom, would have learnt its lesson. But it is amazing that they behave like Bourbons who never learnt anything nor forgot anything. And what is more ? This trend to which I drew the attention of the House last year has become more pronounced during the last weeks and months. I allege that there is a continuing misuse of All India Radio, interference with the freedom of the press, with the correspondents and trying to twist the arms of the media. Now, I shall first begin with All India Radio.

Now, the Minister, when he took over—when this Government came in—sat down for himself and for the world in general that he shall avoid what happened during the Emergency and he framed the guidelines. He said :

- “(a) Coersive and one-sided naked propaganda should be avoided ;
- (b) A.I.R. should present divergent and opposing points of view including criticism of Government's policies and programmes.

Now, besides cursorily inviting the leader of the Opposition to have an occasional talk for a few minutes, I would like to know how he has achieved these objectives. He has stated that those guidelines shall apply not only in relation to coverage of Parliament but it shall also apply to news bulletins and everything. In page 11 of this report, they say :

“With the end of the emergency, the complexion of news bulletins changed. AIR started giving

its listeners a fair and objective account of events and views depending in its coverage and news value. Between June and October 1977, out of the time devoted to different political parties in the major news bulletins, the Janata party including Akali Dal got less than half and the opposition parties 51.6 per cent.”

I should like to know how this computation was arrived at. Facts are at variance with claims and in a brief while I shall show you how this ministry is misusing its power and trying to convert All India Radio which used to be once called All India Radio into Advani Radio and RSS Radio. Recently over 100 Members of Parliament including Mr. Ramamurthy and Bhupesh Gupta and many Janata members including Shri Amrit Nahata wrote a letter to the Prime Minister on what is known as the Rs. 22 crore polyester yarn import scandal. This was widely publicised in the daily Press but to AIR instructions were given that it should not be covered. But then six members of the Janata Party write a letter to the Prime Minister demanding change of the party chairman Chandrasekhar ; that is broadcast by Mr. Advani's radio.

There was another interesting Political event. Bala Saheb Deoras who is the leader of the cultural organisation called the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh visits Delhi and he has a private conclave what is known as RSS members, former Jan Sangh members, a constituent of the Janata Party. The entire press is full of these things. I should say as a journalist that it is an important news but even Samachar was asked not to cover this things, not to cover this story. I come to the coverage of Parliament. Last Friday in this House there was a private member's resolution, moved by the leader of the A.D.M.K., Mr. Somasundaram seeking continuance of English as an additional link language. You can see the records of this House; all those who participated, except for two members, all members on this side as well as some on that side demanded that English should be continued. But in its Hindi version at 8.45 A.I.R gives a different version; that version is beamed to the Hindi speaking areas and it said that the majority of Members who participated in debate said that English should be dethroned. This is not the ministry of information; it is the ministry of misinformation.

I can go on and on and give you any number of examples of call attention motions and other things, walk outs, questions and other things. The other day there was a question on Harijan atrocities which was not allowed to be

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]
covered. Broadcasting misinformation
has become a persistent trend.

I do not want to go into the question of Verghese Committee's recommendations right now because it will come up before the House. This House will, I am sure, have opportunities to discuss this at length. But it was surprising—I have the greatest of regard and respect for Mr. Verghese as a great journalist and as a man who stands for certain values—but it was surprising that the Ministry could not find anybody with any broadcasting experience to be included in this Committee.

Madam, now the whole question is, as I said the thrust of the Government policy with regard to Press, All India Radio and films and other limbs of the media. I have welcomed the announcement made by the Minister for another Press Commission. But what is more important and what I would like to know is where he stands in relation to the recommendations of the First Press Commission itself, which contained eminent people like Dr. Ramaswamy Iyer, Acharya Narendra Deo, Chalapathy Rao and so on and so forth, and many working journalists and they produced a first-rate report. They had also introduced certain concepts which are still valid today and I would contend that. They have made some important recommendations in regard to the control of newspaper industry, the necessity of delinking it from the industry and from the clutches of jute barons, the diffusion of ownership—where does this Minister and the Ministry stand in relation to this concept? Why is he silent over it? So, what is important is not that we appoint another Commission, but what the policies are. It must be spelt out. Now I would also like the hon. Minister—it is not for want of data, we had Diwakar Committee's Report on small newspapers, we have had Bhabatosh Dutta Committee on Newspaper Economics—to come out and say, where he stands in relation to the recommendations contained in these reports.

Madam, Mr. Advani who spoke a few weeks ago at the International Press Institute in Delhi, made an astounding statement. I was surprised because, I have considerable respect for this Minister. He said, I quote: "The Press in India is not an adversary of Government, but an ally of the Government". This is a new thesis—an ally of the Government. I have—the hon. Minister will forgive me if I say—never heard anything more preposterous. This is what, I am sorry to say, came out in the end during Mrs. Gandhi's regime, during the Emergency days—not an adversary, not a critic, but you convert them into allies and pliable tools. That is why the Minister

remarked earlier during the year that when they were asked to bend, they crawled. Why does he want to do it again? Is he doing it again? That is what we are concerned right now. Now I will tell you how he is attempting to do it. Without questioning his integrity, I would say, not only in regard to the appointments in the newspaper, but I will refer to a special thing. There is a small evening Hindi Daily in Delhi called (*Jaaaruchi*). It was only the other day, this daily which was criticising the RSS, was telephoned by the alter ego of this Minister, Mr. Baleshwar Agarwal and asked to face the consequences—mind you, face the consequences—if he persisted in criticism of RSS. That is what I am saying. This disturbing continuing misuse of mass media is growing and as reached alarming proportions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Who is Mr. Baleshwar Agarwal? Is he Secretary?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Well, you ought to know better. I suppose you know who he is.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not know.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am really surprised. There was a question of the break-up of *Samachar*. I had taken a personal stand and even at that time I had made it clear that the earlier it is broken up the better. I am still of that opinion which has been misunderstood by many of my colleagues. They do not share because it is an important requirement for survival of democracy in this country that there shall be plurality of communications. If this country is to remain, this plurality has to be defended in all institutions and the monopoly of the media whether it belongs to communication, whether it belongs to jute press or news agencies or any kind of monopoly has to be ended. It is also the business of the Government to strengthen the sinews of free flow of communication. But its financial viability has also to be ensured and that is the duty of the Government. This applies not only to PTI and UNI, but also to other agencies to which I shall come later—*Samachar Bharati* and *Hindustan Samachar*. Is this Government really interested in the viability of news agencies and newspapers? I would like to know. Because of what they have been doing and what they continue to do, I have grave doubts.

The viability of the smaller newspapers about which they cry hoarse has been seriously affected by the proposed disallowance on expenditure announced by the Union Finance Minister in the new

Finance Bill. Instead of having an expenditure tax, he has sought a short cut. He has got hold of these newspapers. The revival of the expenditure tax would have been welcome if they had imposed the old TTK's tax which has necessary. But instead of that, he has started this disallowance. I do not know what Mr. Advani's view are on this. Its result would be, I would like to tell the House, that the small and medium newspapers will suffer most. Its cut-backs would range from 50 per cent to total deletion. Many of the small newspapers from the districts and regional language newspapers will close down and many of them will suffer. Not only that. Even the revenue, about Rs. 7 crores or so which the commercial broadcasting gets, will be seriously affected and impaired. But small and medium newspapers, whose circulation is up to 50000, represent 7356 publications out of 7,459 reported by the Press Registrar and this is Mr. Patel-Advani gift to them—this disallowance. And there will be cut backs in the total advertisement budget, also of the DAVP. I would like to know the details of how much DAVP will be affected—to the tune of Rs. 70 crores to the press. Several companies are going to cut it. While on the one hand concessions are given to the newspaper barons and chains, duty drawbacks, on the other hand you introduce another disallowance by which, in effect small newspapers are going to be affected.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I will take a little more time. How they are tampering—these jute barons ? One jute baron who claimed the credit for bringing the Janata Party to power has claimed, I am told, Emergency damage to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs and this Ministry has recommended to the Ministry of Law that this amount be paid. But what happens to other newspapers ? Even as a paper like *The Patriot* in the Capital, like many other journals who suffered during the Emergency, is he going to pay any compensation ? I would like to know where does he stand in relation to this demand for compensation. On the one hand, there is encouragement for monopoly press and its varons and on the other hand there is attack on smaller newspapers. This seems to be the emerging contours of the emerging policy.

Madam, as I referred to earlier, if the smaller newspapers, the growing newspapers, are affected indirectly, it affects the finance of the news agencies. On the one hand, you break up as many agencies as you want and on the other hand you try to take away money from them so that

indirectly the health of news agencies is affected. Now, there is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, i.e. about the Hindustan Samachar Agency, which is controlled by the RSS and its nominee, Mr. Baleshwar Agarwal, about whom my friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has never heard, surprisingly. According to him, Mr. Gupta, Chairman of the PTI is almost two-thirds of the Government. Mr. Gupta wisely decided to accommodate Hindustan Samachar in the PTI building, and also promised to give it PTI's news files. It is very strange. I have never heard such a thing, viz. passing one of news files of one agency, to another rival agency. I also charge the Minister; earlier he tried to force one Hindi agency, viz. Samachar Bharati to merge with Hindustan Samachar, and not with PTI. When Samachar Bharati wanted to merge with PTI, Mr. Gupta, the Chairman of the board said, "This would be done over my dead body." I want to know whether the Hindustan Samachar will continue to occupy the PTI premises, and whether any promise has been made to pass all the PTI's files to Hindustan Samachar.

The attitude of Mr. Gupta towards Samachar Bharati at the instance of the Minister, is obnoxious. I demand Mr. Gupta's resignation and the reconstitution of the Board of the PTI and also the inclusion of representatives of the employees and of the working journalists in it.

There is another interesting aspect indicating the step-motherly treatment, being given by the Ministry of I&B. They had given just over Rs. 8 lakhs to these agencies; and an additional amount of Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs of the tax-payer's money to Hindustan Samachar. And how much did they give to Samachar Bharati ? An amount of Rs. 38,000/- i.e. Rs. 11-1/2 lakhs for the RSS-run agency and an additional amount of Rs. 38,000/- for an agency run by professional people. This is a naked act of destroying the viability of another agency, so that the first agency will be able to grow; and it is very vital in terms of its coverage of Hindi-speaking regions.

This Ministry's attitude to the struggle of the working journalists is no better, not only this Ministry's, but the entire Government's. The Third Wage Board resulted in a dead-lock and the Prime Minister, for whom I have personal respect, tells the working journalists that he understand and appreciates the point of view of the newspaper barons, but that he cannot understand why the working journalists should be paid an interim relief. And he also warned them, on 31st

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

December 1977, that he will crush the strike. This is also the language of his predecessor. She said the same thing in 1974. If this is going to be the attitude towards working journalists and newspaper employees, who had no pay revision for the last 12 years, I wonder what the Minister's policy is. He should declare it. Instead of improving the economy of newspapers, so that they can go up, as I said earlier, they are trying to sabotage things, so that only certain newspapers are brought up.

I come to the most important point about the structure of the Central Information Service. It is seething with discontent over an attempt being made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to bring in outsiders. In August 1976—i.e. during Emergency—this was done to which attention of this House was drawn, during the debate on mass media. Now an I.F.S. officer working as an Ambassador in a neighbouring country, who is personally a very dear friend of mine, is being sought to be implanted on this agency as its chief, when there are highly competent people in the Service.

I do not want to indulge in names. There are men right at the top, many competent people, whose competence and integrity cannot be questioned by anyone. But suddenly you find that an Ambassador, who has not finished three years in that station, is being posted as PIO. Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Charan Singh tell us that they do not want the officers to remain in their posts for less than or more than three years. But here is a person who was in his post only for one year and he is being called back, because the Minister wants no one else in the Central Information Service. I understand that the Central Information Service has protested against this treatment being given to it. It is unfortunate that this person has been brought in as PIO. I have nothing against him. As I said, the person in question is a dear personal friend of mine; but I do not want that to come in when there is a discussion on a matter of public policy. This has to be ended. If it is not mended, it will be ended. This is going on.

Even in terms of a small case, particular people belonging to a particular organisation are preferred. A junior official of a media department was recently transferred on grounds of alleged corrupt practices. Then somebody telephones the Minister, and the Minister says he shall be posted back in Delhi, because he belongs to a particular organisation, whose name I need not repeat.

Then there is the question of the new Press Council and its jurisdiction. Whether the State Governments and the Central Government will also be brought in is very a relevant question. The minister, would recall that he himself signed a representation, along with some of us in this House, when the Haryana Government under the then mini-dictator of Haryana challenged the competence of the Press Council.

So, these are disturbing trends, I would repeat, because the challenge of authoritarianism continues. The challenge of authoritarianism is almost graver today than it was a few months ago, and if this policy is persisted in another authoritarianism emerges out of the ruling party, then the nation will have to prepare for another and longer struggle. I hope Shri Advani will look into these things.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): Madam Chairman, I also welcome the decision of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry to set up another Press Commission. One of primary terms of reference of this Commission should be how to safeguard and strengthen the freedom of the press, because freedom of the press does not depend only on the presence or absence of censorship.

It is true that the Janata Party Government has fulfilled its pledge, given to the people, of withdrawing the press censorship. But that does not mean that the Indian press is free. I entirely agree with Shri Unnikrishnan when he says that some of the recommendations of the earlier Press Commission are valid and relevant even today, and they could be implemented, specially the recommendations about de-linking of the Press from the big business houses, diffusion of ownership and participation of the employees in the management. Now that the Government has decided to set up another Press Commission, I hope that one of the terms of reference is to strengthen the freedom of the press, where this Press Commission will definitely reiterate the recommendations of the earlier Press Commission.

Though I would not subscribe to the view expressed by Shri Unnikrishnan that new trends of authoritarianism are emerging, I would be dishonest to myself if I did not ventilate the general feeling and the general grievance in the circles of journalists, other media men, artistes of T. V. and Radio, a feeling that some subtle pressure are definitely being exercised on these media. I know that most of these fears are unfounded, I now that most of these feelings are not based on facts, but the fact remains

that there are such feelings and such apprehensions among the media people, that indirectly, through subtle methods, pressures are being exercised and that people of a particular political disposition are being placed at strategic positions. The hon. Minister's commitment to freedom, his commitment to the independence of the media, is known, and I am personally convinced of his commitment, but in public life it is not enough to be fair, one should also appear to be fair. And I am sure that Shri Advani would take pains to project an image of fairness and impartiality, an image of a person who does not exercise any pressures, subtle, latent or patent, on the media.

I entirely disagree with the view expressed by Shri Unnikrishnan about the non-allowance of advertisement expenditure. There is a contradiction. On the one hand we have been saying that advertisements only promote the sales of non-essentials, that expenditure on advertisements is non-productive, that these advertisements are an instrument of the multi-nationals, that these advertisements increase the cost of production, that these advertisements encourage variety which is again wasteful in the entire economic set-up. Once we agree to all these principles, any attempt to discourage expenditure on advertisements should be welcomed. Whether it affects big newspapers or small newspapers is a secondary and unimportant matter. And it should be understood clearly that advertisements should not be the source of primary revenue for a newspaper. Even Government advertisements should not be treated as a patronage, should not be treated as a means of encouraging the smaller or the bigger or the regional or the English newspapers. Advertisements should be minimised. Legally perhaps it is not possible, but by some mutual agreement and understanding, the press could be made to agree not to devote more than 40 per cent of its space for advertisements. And above all, the DAVP's functioning and structure should be gone into more thoroughly. I will not speak on this particular subject in detail because the Estimates Committee is now studying this, and being a Member of the Estimates Committee, I would not like to dilate on it.

I welcome the recommendations of the Verghese Committee. In essence, the report is a most welcome document. The Constitution of Akash Bharati, an autonomous, independent corporation

that would control both the Radio and T. V. is a very belated recommendation. We should have done it long back. I hope, the Minister would bring a separate resolution or statement for discussing that Report on the floor of this House. There may be some difference of opinion about the details, about the constitution, about the character and composition of the trustees of the board; there could be difference of opinion about the source of financing the corporation; there could be difference of opinion about how many permanent trustees should be there and how many part-time trustees should be there but in essential the principles laid down in this Report and the basic framework of this Report are welcome and they should be implemented as soon as possible.

17 hrs.

Incidentally, there is one recommendation of Verghese Committee which I could not swallow. Radio sets that we have in our houses are legally still known as wireless transmitters under the old connotation coined by the Britishers and still in vogue.

There is licence fee on them. Every year, we have to deposit a licence fee for owning a radio set. Now, we are passing through an age of transistor revolution. Now, in every village, in every hamlet, people own transistors because now, even if there is no electricity, people can have some entertainment. People in remote villages every year have to come to deposit to the tehsil headquarter a fee of Rs. 15 or Rs. 25/-. He has to travel long distance and many a time, people forget to deposit that fee with the result that 50 to 60 per cent of radio sets and transistors in our country are illegal in the sense that the owners do not deposit the licence fee. About motor cars, I can understand. There are not very many road vehicles. They have to pay road tax. But a radio transistor or a radio set is owned by thousands and thousands of people and we should have a target that in our country, every home should have a radio. It is not only a means of entertainment but it is a medium of communication, information and education. You can put higher sales tax; you can put excise duty. Do it and do it once and for all. When a person goes to purchase a radio set or transistor let him pay Rs. 5/- or Rs. 10/- or Rs. 50/- more. This will bring greater amount of revenue to the Government than this recurring collection of licence fee, half of which is never collected and deposited.

I would like to say something about films. It is not correct that films are medium of entertainment or recreation.

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

Films are a very powerful social weapon. And this most powerful social weapon has been left in the hands of smugglers, speculators, get-rich-quick adventurers with the result that what is being exhibited on our screens all over the country today is nothing but dirt and filth. I do not, therefore, suggest that this important creative field of films should be nationalised. No. Because the moment it is nationalised, it will become another field of Government propaganda and all creativity would be smothered. But what is to be done? Film industry is not an industry, it is a show business. The most chaotic and anarchic conditions prevail in this show-business world. The star system is the bane of it. There is one film star today who is contracted to act in 80 films. He goes to a film studio; he stays there for half an hour or an hour, acts in a film and rushes to another studio and acts in another film. He has to act in four or five films daily. He does not know in what film he is acting. His secretary tells him, "You are acting in such and such a film." This is what is happening.

Then, there are the distributors. Most of the films are sold before or while they are being produced. It is the distributor who finances the film. He is the villain of the whole piece. He demands all sorts of cabaret, crime scenes, war scenes, scuffles, sometimes swash buckling and sometimes fist-fighting. All that is demanded by the distributor. Recently, you must have read in the newspapers that Mr. Satyajit Ray, one of the greatest film directors of the world, for the first time made a film in Hindi based on the world-famous short story by Prem Chand entitled "*Satranj Ke Khilare*". Every distributor thought that Mr. Satyajit Ray is a big name; that he is making a Hindi film and that it will be a box-office hit. But when the film was completed and shown to the distributors, they all backed out, they refused to release that film because they thought it had no box-office potential. They thought it was a non-commercial film or an art film or a new-wave film about which all the film distributors are derisive. They want commercial films by which they mean that there should be crude sex, violence, horror and crime; that they should pander to the baser instincts of the audience; they should de-humanise and brutalised and convert our younger generation into a generation of culturally expatriated Westernised models.

These distributors are the main culprits in the film industry. There is no dearth of talent in our country. We have best of actors and actresses; we have the best of technicians, photographers and

sound engineers and best of directors. But they are all cogs in the wheel of the commercialists. The entire film industry has been commercialised to such an extent that no brave film makers who do want to make good films, experimental films, decent films, can make such films and; if they are courageous enough to make some good films, these films never see the light of the day because no distributor touches those films, no distributor buys those films.

My suggestion is to expedite the setting up of an institution of the Film Council of India which would regulate the functioning of the film industry. Self-regulation of films is just not possible. The Film Council of India will regulate the functioning of the film-making; it will regulate the process of film production so that star system could be curbed, so that junior artistes could be assured of a fair remuneration so that the technicians can be assured of a fair remuneration, so that a certain code of conduct is established during the process of film-making and, once a film is completed, some regulation could also be made about its distribution.

Then, some special effort has got to be made to liberate our film people, the technicians and the artistes from the clutches of the grip of private finance. The private commercial grip has to be loosened. Only then, shall our talented people be able to give their best to this country. Only then shall we have decent films, healthy films, good and beautiful films. That could be done without nationalising the film industry. That could be done by simply taking over the distribution of films.

The Film Finance Corporation has failed. Initially, it did succeed in encouraging a spate of new-wave films; it did create a limited audience; it did inculcate a new film culture among a limited urban sections of population. But it cannot succeed where the entire film is dominated by private commerce. Therefore, the entire film distribution should be taken over by the Government. All films that are made could be taken over by this agency indiscriminately and exhibited to the audiences. It could collect a certain amount of commission on its own and the remainder be returned to the producer. This small measure by itself will do away with many of the evils that are prevalent in the film industry right from black money to star system, to the dictation by the present distributors and to the dictation by the theatre owners. The

theatres themselves are very few in this country. We want many more theatres and the existing ones to be municipalised. But these are ailments. They will all be regulated once film distribution is taken over and an independent corporation which will distribute all the films throughout the country is set up.

Lastly, I come to the censorship. Now the guidelines are too vague. I know that censorship is a matter of taste, of education, of discipline, of opinions and it is very difficult. But two things could be done. The Censor Board should be reconstituted. The members on the panel and the member of the Board are the same people, who sometimes take an extreme view of permissiveness and on the other occasion another extreme view of puritanism. Let us save our art world and the world of culture from these two extremes, one of utter permissiveness and the other of utter Puritanism.

People having some aesthetics, people having some cultural understanding, people who have some sensitivity and who are known to be art critics and film critics, should be put on the Censor Board and the only guidelines given to the Censor Board should be the restrictions that are imposed within our Constitution on the freedom of expression. Film is a medium of expression and no other restriction should be placed on this medium except those that are laid down in the Constitution. The basic consideration should be whether a film is good or bad. Now that cannot be delineated in terms of guidelines; that could be left to the judgment of the right type of people; and that is why, a reconstitution of the Film Censor Board is utterly necessary. There was a proposal and it was a correct proposal that whole time members should be appointed on the Censor Board who would be enjoying the status of High Court Judges, and who would be men of aesthetic and cultural reputation.

(Interruptions)

All right, let it be of the status of Supreme Court Judge. Anyway, there should be independent whole time members of the Censor Board guided only by the Constitution with a duty to encourage good films. That policy of censorship will, I am sure, encourage good films in the country.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Madam Chairman, I would like to contribute some suggestions. In politics, we contradict each other. I have heard the view, points of those Members who have already participated in the debate and put forth their view points. So I would only confine myself

to a few suggestions. I support the freedom of press. As far as press is concerned, they should not express any untruth; they should express the truth.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO
in the Chair]

I think the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has an important role to play. That is why, they should point out to the nation, what is wrong and what is right. Sir, there was a lot of discussion regarding the suppression of press in the House. Which is the suppression, which is the expression and which is the imposition has to be guided by the correct assessment of the situation. The freedom of press is necessary not only for us but for the people as a whole. But is the press free to-day? Not only the press, but nobody is free; everybody is with some interest, if not vested interest. By blaming each other and by shifting the responsibility to each other, we are only taking an attitude of escapism. Nobody can control the mind of the people. You can control the man, but you cannot control the mind. So, when the information is being given through the radio or press or TV, that should be assessed whether the quality of the information is meant for the guidance of the people—not only of the present generation but of the future generation also.

The papers which are called the 'national press' cover only issues of national importance, and the regional papers cover only the local news. In fact, most of the papers cover only their regions. The small newspapers, as my friend said, are not able to survive not because of the importance being given or not being given to these papers but they find it difficult to have their existence. The advertisement policy of the Government only enables the press or papers which are meant for the rural areas, to survive. Why I am telling these things is because I come from the rural area. There is no paper at all in the rural areas. If the national papers go to the rural areas and publish in English or Hindi or any other language—leave alone the four VIPs, the very intelligent persons, the very intellectual persons the very important persons and the very illiterate persons—can the innocent and illiterate persons read the papers? For the illiterate persons, the only medium is the radio by which they can hear; and understand the situation in the country.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

I am not going into details, But I will quote the press sins, the seven deadly press sins according to Max Lerner who has said:

- (1) 'Concentrated power of the big press.
- (2) Passing of competition and giving of monopoly.
- (3) Governmental control of the press
- (4) Timidity, especially in the face of group and corporate pressures.
- (5) Big business mentality.
- (6) Clannishness among the newspaper publishers that has prevented them from criticising each other.
- (7) Social blindness."

These are the seven sins of the press according to him. I want to ask whether the present Government will look into these sins. They should not use 'Information' as an instrument to build up their own image.]

This is the only medium by which one can publicise and make a leader; this is the only medium where, if truth is suppressed, the persons concerned will get demoralised.

Now, I come to a few suggestions. Only the cities are covered by this Ministry—not the rural areas. So, my humble submission is that they should look into the rural areas, particularly the tribal areas, because they are far away from the cities, from the educational facilities. The only medium that can be introduced in the tribal areas is by the Song and Drama Division, by opening more theatre halls, by introducing the new system of communication link between man and man. What is lacking is communication between man and man. What should be the media for this? The only media are the Radio and the T.V., wherever it is available. These are the only media by which information can be given to the people, and it should not be only about the nation or about politics or about social conditions etc. There are a number of themes to be propagated in the rural area. They will have to introduce themes about exploitation of the tribals by making documentary films or by expressing it through the Song & Drama Division or whatever it may be. They should introduce the eradication of untouchability in the theme.

I would humbly like to submit that they have agreed that Government will open a new radio station in Orissa in the Sixth Plan and if the funds can be made avail-

able it will be considered. So, the Ministry should consider this. There should also be a satellite programme to cover the rural areas and there should be a relay station in between Delhi, Calcutta and Madras so that the programmes can be sent to rural India.

— My last point is that regional language films, especially in Oriya, should be given importance by the Government and they should provide money by the Films Development Corporation because the Films Development Corporation set up by the Government of Orissa is not doing well for financing the films.

My final submission before the Ministry is that documentaries covering the themes of tribal exploitation and tribal traditions should be shown before them because, only after seeing these films they would be able to understand what exploitation is. They do not know either English or Hindi; they know only the tribal language. So, this is the only way by which you can give information to these people. Films are the only media through which you can eradicate social evils and give them education and consciousness.

Lastly, the Government should see that the information media are not misused. They should not only say they are not doing it, but by action they should prove it. They should be used not only for the good of their Party or other Parties but for the education of the nation. So, their misuse should be avoided.

With these words I conclude.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर)
सभापति महोदय, मैं अभी श्री ऊनीकृष्णन का भाषण सुना, उन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की कि आल इंडिया रेडियो में हस्तक्षेप होता है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि

there are complaints of arm-twisting by the Minister. I have known the Minister for the last 30 years: he is incapable of arm-twisting. He can do anything but he does not know how to twist arms. Even where we should twist, even there he cannot twist.

My friend was complaining about interference. I may say that he is twisting facts. He wants to try to find out a black cat in a dark room in which it does not exist. He is unnecessarily blaming the Government.

वह भूल गए एमर्जेंसी के दिन जब एक घंटा भाषण होने के बाद यह कहा जाता था कि—

‘Mr. Unnikrishnan also spoke’

मेरे साथी, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कांग्रेस (आई) के सदस्य हैं, उन्होंने भी शिकायत की कि पोलिटिकल यजुइस नहीं होना चाहिए, एक पार्टी के लिए इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 18 महीने का जो काला इतिहास है जिसको यह देश ही नहीं, दुनिया का कोई भी प्रजातांत्रिक देश भूल नहीं सकता, आज उसके लोग आकर यह कहें कि मि० अडवाणी या जनता पार्टी की सरकार पक्षपात करती है रेडियो में तो यह आश्चर्य और दुःख की बात है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ, वे चले गए, क्या यह पहला मौका नहीं है जब चुनाव के दिनों में सभी पार्टीज को कहा गया कि आप आइये और अपनी बात कहिए। अभी जब जनता पार्टी का एक साल पूरा हो गया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने रिले किया और देश को आह्वान किया कि हमने क्या क्या किया है तो मुझे मालूम है, उस समय उन्होंने सरकार की तरफ से, जो लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन हैं मि० चव्हाण उनको भी आफर दी थी कि एक साल सरकार का पूरा हो गया, आप आइये और आपको जो कुछ कहना है कहिए, आप पर किसी प्रकार की पाबंदी नहीं होगी। उनको एक बार कहा गया, दो बार कहा गया और तीन, चार, पांच बार याद दिलाने के बाद आखिर में उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—अभी यहां पर थोड़े लोग ही रह गए हैं—आपने तीस साल तक सरकार चलाई है, मैं हमेशा विरोध पक्ष में रहा, आज सौभाग्य है कि मैं सरकार की तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ, क्या तीस साल

में एक बार भी किसी विरोध पक्ष के नेता को आपने आह्वान किया कि प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण हुआ है आप भी रेडियों पर बोले। अगर चव्हाण साहब नहीं आये तो उसमें हमारा कुसूर नहीं है। लेकिन आप पूछ लीजिए कि लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन की हैसियत से उन्हें बुलाया गया या नहीं? यह किस बात का चिन्ह है? यह इस बात की निशानी है कि आज देश में रेडियों, टेलीविजन और अखबार स्वतंत्र हैं। नेशनल हेराल्ड बन्द नहीं हो गया। किसने नाइफ दी नेशनल हेराल्ड को?

It was this Government which forced the management to open it. Is it not a fact? What is the policy of National Herald? I wanted to ask both of my friends, but it seems they have gone.

नेशनल हेराल्ड की क्या पालिसी है?

What is the policy of Patriot? Did they get advertisement during Emergency? Are we not providing advertisements to all the newspapers including National Herald and Patriot? And still, you accuse the Government that it is partisan. I think, one can understand if you twist the facts to some extent; but not to this extent which is completely untrue. I would not say false, because that is unparliamentary.

सभापति महोदय, हमारी सरकार के बारे में हमारी भी फीलिंग है कि जितना अच्छा पर्फॉरमेंस उसका होना चाहिए था वह नहीं है। उसमें एम्प्रुवमेंट की गुंजायश है। लेकिन यह डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा है जिससे मुझे भी शिकायत है कि आज भी उसमें इन्दिरा गांधी के दलाल बैठे हैं। बाकी जगहों पर अगर पर्फॉरमेंस पूरी नहीं है तो वह एनएफ़ीएसी की वजह से होगी लेकिन रेडियो टीवी अखबार और समाचार में जब इन्दिरा गांधी की मैजिस्ट्रेट ने छोड़ दिया तो क्या यह सही नहीं है, उसका ढील पीटा गया? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि टी बी में बेनिफिट्स आफ

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

इमर्जेन्सी को दिखाया गया ? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि अभी दो तीन रोज पहले कांग्रेस (आई) का जो सिम्बल है हाथ उसको बड़ी देर तक टी वी में दिखाया गया ? मैं अडवाणी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ

You should twist the arms; you have to twist the arms of all those who were responsible during that dark period. You have failed to do that. I am sorry it is my charge against my friend.

सभापति महोदय, क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जनता पार्टी के 6-7 एम पीज ने कहा कि चन्द्र शेखर को रेजाइन करना चाहिए तो किसी नेशनल खबर में उसकी खबर नहीं आई लेकिन रेडियो ने इस खबर को खूब जोरों से उछाला ? उस के बाद भी आप को शिकायत है कि यह पार्टीजन है, आर्म-स्विस्टिंग है । आप के नेशनल हेरल्ड को लाइफ देने वाली, आप को गडवर्टोजमेंट देने वाली यह सरकार क्या फिर भी पार्टीजन है, जब कि आल इंडिया रेडियो रात-दिन चौबीसों घंटे आज भी इन्दिरा गांधी, इन्दिरा गांधी रटता है ।

Mr. Lakkappa, Mr. Stephen, Mr. Indira Gandhi रटता है I do not know why.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : उन में साठे भी है ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mr. Sathe is one of them. I have written dozens of letters to the Minister complaining about this but to no effect. The officers in the All India Radio and particularly the Doordarshan has neither the capacity nor have the desire to do justice to the Members of Parliament. We have a complaint about it.

You have in your report said that 51.6% to the Opposition and 49.4% to the ruling Party. Did it ever happen before in the last 30 years? Can I ask this question?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Never.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You have to say that. I think he has no option.

This mass media—All India Radio, Television, the news paper, the *Samachar*—all these mass media were utilised for what? For the advertisement of one person and her son, not even the Congress but to develop that personality cult. That was the only intention of this media.

I am sorry to say—my friend, Mr. Unnikrishnan, has now come. Was there any independence of the Press? Was there any independence of even pictures? Who was that singer? Kishore Kumar.

एक वह मशहूर गाने वाले हैं—श्री किशोर कुमार—एमर्जेन्सी के जमाने में उन के गाने आल इण्डिया रेडियों पर इस लिये बन्द कर दिये गये कि वे यहां पर गाने के लिये नहीं आये । एक फिल्म थी—गांधी—उस को इस लिये रोक दिया गया कि उस में जो काम करने वाली थीं, उन की तस्वीर इन्दिरा गांधी से मिलती थी । क्या यह कोई ट्रेड-मार्क है कि इन्दिरा गांधी की शक्ल की अगर कोई औरत एक्टिंग करती है, तो उस फिल्म को चलने नहीं दिया जायगा । इस तरह के डार्क-डेज हिन्दुस्तान के माथे पर एक बदनूमा घबूबा थे और मुझे खुशी है कि जनता पार्टी ने आने के बाद उस बदनूमा घबूबा को धो दिया ।

सभापति महोदय, अभी मेरे साथी साठे साहब के बारे में कह रहे थे—आज अगर साठे साहब बोलते हैं तो रेडियो पर आता है—

“Mr. Sathe criticised the Information & Broadcasting Ministry.”

लेकिन पहले क्या आता था—

“Mr. Sathe also spoke.” Only the speeches of the Minister will be covered and about the Members nothing. At the same time, she used to say ‘Parliament is supreme.’ Parliament was only the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi and all other Members were dummies. So, ‘They also spoke.’ That was the independence. Even this Parliament was adversely affected and you have now the full coverage to say anything. Every day you find Mr. Lakkappa, Mr. Unnikrishnan and Mr. Sathe get due coverage.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: ‘Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta also spoke.’

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : इतना ही नहीं—सभापति महोदय, प्रीवेन्शन आफ पब्लिकेशन आफ आब्जैक्शनल मैटर्स एक्ट को रिपील किया। उस के बाद फीरोज गांधी साहब का जो एक्ट था—किस तरह से पार्लियामेंट की प्रीसीडिंग को कवर किया जाय—उस को लाया गया और उस के बाद प्रैस कान्सिल बिल को लाया गया। हमारे जितने कारस्पोन्डेन्ट्स थे, जिन को एक्स्ट्रिट कर दिया गया था, जिन के मकान छीन लिये गये थे, उनके एक्स्ट्रिटेशन को खत्म किया गया, उन को मकान दिये गये : एडवर्टिजमेंट पालिसी को बदला गया, आज सब को एडवर्टिजमेंट मिलता है—चाहे वह जनता पार्टी के हक में लिखे या किसी के हक में लिखे.....

श्री वसंत साठे : यह गलत है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : एक बात मैं सेंसर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। अंग्रेजी के समय से यह रूल चला आया है कि इस्टेब्लिशमेंट के खिलाफ कोई भी फिल्म नहीं बननी चाहिये। अगर कोई किसी मिनिस्टर को करप्ट कह दे या किसी अफसर को करप्ट बतला दे, तो वह भी सेंसर हो जाती थी। वह अंग्रेजों की पालिसी थी, क्योंकि अंग्रेज वहाँ इस्टेब्लिश्ड थे। आप लोगों ने सत्ता में आने के बाद या तो इस पर विचार नहीं किया या आप ने उस को बदलना नहीं चाहा। लेकिन जनता सरकार ने इस के बारे में गाइड-लाइन ईशू की हैं। अगर कोई मिनिस्टर के बारे में कुछ कहे या किसी अफसर के बारे में कुछ कहे या उस में कुछ भी हो, उस के लिये बिल्कुल क्लियर गाइड-लाइन्ज दी गई हैं। इस के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं “आंधी” पिक्चर का जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता और न ही “किस्सा कुर्सी का” जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने All the Presidents Met जो एक बिदेशी

पिक्चर थी, उस को भी बैन कर दिया क्योंकि उस में निक्सन के भ्रष्टाचार की सारी कहानी थी। इन का पाप अंदर से बोलता था। इसलिए उस को इन्होंने बैन कर दिया। इतना ही नहीं इन्होंने Day of the Jackal जिस में डेगाल के एसेसीनेशन की कहानी थी, उस को भी बैन कर दिया क्योंकि इन को यह डर था कि कहीं हमारा भी हाल ऐसा न हो जाए : इसलिये ये चाहते थे कि लोगों को ऐसी फिल्में नहीं देखनी चाहिए।

अब मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने सेंसरशिप को बहुत लिबरेलाइज कर दिया : अखबारों में मैंने यह भी पढ़ा है कि इन्होंने किसिंग को भी एलाऊ कर दिया है।

I do not know whether it is a kissing of the lip or somewhere else or both, I do not know. But why has he allowed kissing, I cannot understand I know him for the last 25 years, he is not a romantic man. But I fail to understand it.

सभापति महोदय : अब आप खत्म कीजिए। 15 मिनट हो गये हैं।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Do not twist my arms and let me speak.

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने कई वेजीटेरियन को देखा है कि वे गोभी की गांठ को ऐसा बनाते हैं कि उस को हड्डी की तरह चूसते हैं और वे कहते हैं कि इसमें हड्डी का मजा आता आता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से भी कहूंगा कि क्या वे पिक्चर को देखकर ही, केवल उस के देखने से ही वह सारा मजा लेते हैं। किसिंग के बारे में आप ने ऐसा क्यों किया है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। इस का कारण क्या है? हमारे देश में आज जो फिल्में बन रही हैं और जिस तरीके से वे बन रही हैं, उन में अगर इस तरह की चीज आज रखेंगे

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

तो उस क्या प्रभाव लोगों पर पड़ेगा। फिल्मों का जो रोल है, वह एक बहुत बड़ा रोल है और करीब 6 करोड़ लोग एक सप्ताह में फिल्में देखते हैं। 70 मिलियन आदमी एक सप्ताह में फिल्में देखते हैं और उन के पास कोई और दूसरा मोर्स आफ एन्टरटेनमेंट नहीं है। इतना बड़ा जो ग्रुप है, उसके बारे में सरकार किस तरह की पालिसी बनाना चाहती है। नेशनल इनटेग्रेशन, नेशनलकरेक्टर और भी जो हमारे देश में चीजें हैं, उन के बारे में हमारे बच्चों पर, हमारे युवकों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है, इस के लिए भी मंत्री महोदय को सोचना चाहिए और मंत्री जी को इस तरह के रोमांस की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसैन : आप भी अपनी एक फिल्म बनाइए।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मैं तो फिल्में नहीं देखता हूँ : दो तीन वर्षों से मैंने फिल्म नहीं देखी है।

श्री उपसैन : जो आज के विचार हैं उन पर एक फिल्म आप बनाइए :

मभापति महोदय : आप इस तरह से टाइम खराब न करिये। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो फिर आप को बोलने के लिए टाइम नहीं मिल पाएगा। जब आप की बारी आए, तब आप बोलिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मभापति महोदय, अभी जो चार एजेन्सियां बनाने की बात है, उस की भी शिकायत करते हैं। अभी तक समाचार की मोनोपली थी। 'समाचार' का मतलब था कि एक पार्टी और एक व्यक्ति के लिए वह सारी एजेन्सी होती थी। अब चार एजेन्सियां होंगी, तो उन में कम्पीटीशन होगा और जो मोनोपली पहले थी, वह खत्म हो जाएगी और ऐसा होने से सभी सदस्यों

के और देश के कोने कोने से सब समाचार जनता के सामने आएंगे। इसलिए मैं इस का स्वागत करना चाहता हूँ।

मभापति महोदय, कुलदीप नायर की 'रेपोर्ट' के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है—

They should be identified. My pointed question to the Minister is whether he has identified those journalists or not? May I expect a reply from him?

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक किसी को भी आइडेंटिफाई नहीं किया गया है। अभी भी रेडियों में और टेलीविजन में वही लोग कपड़े बदल कर आते हैं। उन्हीं लोगों का प्रभाव अब भी रेडियों और टेलीविजन में है।

मभापति महोदय, एक चीज मुझे यह कहनी है—जैसा कि श्री उन्नीकृष्णन् जी ने कहा कि किसी आई०एफ०एम० आफिसर को पी०आई०ओ० बना कर नहीं लाना चाहिए था। मैं मानता हूँ कि इंफर्मेशनज सर्विस का ही कोई आदमी इस पद पर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए था। यही ज्यादा अच्छा होता। लेकिन सरकार को यह भी देखना होता है कि जो भी अफसर ऐसे पदों पर आये वह कम्पीटेंट हो और गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी को ठीक से प्रोजेक्ट करे। मैंने मुना है कि सरकार ने तीन अफसरों को इस पद के लिए कहा था : उनमें से दो तो वे थे जिन्होंने एमर्जेंसी के दौरान श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और श्री मंजय गांधी के लिए ही काम किया था और तीसरे सज्जन वे हैं जिन्होंने स्वयं इस पद को स्वीकार नहीं किया। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को दोष नहीं दे सकता। इस पद पर वही व्यक्ति होना चाहिए जो सरकार की पालिसी को अच्छी तरह से प्रोजेक्ट कर सके।

मभापति महोदय, एक चीज में प्रेस कमीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि प्रेस पर सरकार का जो

कंट्रोल था वह तो हटा दिया गया है लेकिन अभी भी इसका कंट्रोल कुछ हाथों में है। उस ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी कोई कमीशन बिठायें और बिठा कर के उस पर विचार करें कि किस तरह से प्रेस को उन लोगों के हाथों से भी आजादी मिले। यह मेरी सरकार से मांग है।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात में वर्गीज कमेटी के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा। बहुत लोगों ने उसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा है। उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि जो ट्रस्ट बनेगा उसका नाम आकाश भारती होगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस उसका पेनल तैयार करेगा। उसके लिए लोकपाल भी होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हर जगह हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस को ही क्यों रख देते हैं? एक जस्टिस थोड़े भी थे जिन्होंने एमर्जेंसी के दौरान फैसला दिया था कि किसी को जिन्दा रहने का भी हक नहीं है। मैं तो उसका सफरर हूं। यह फैसला उस समय के चीफ जस्टिस ने किया था। एमर्जेंसी के दौरान सुप्रीम कोर्ट हेज मिजरेबली फेल्ड इन इट्स फंक्शनिंग में यह एमर्जेंसी का अनुभव है। क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस ही ज्यादा क्रेडिटेबल हैं, और लोग नहीं हैं? इस तरह से आप सारा काम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस पर ही डालते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय इस रिपोर्ट पर अमल करने में जल्दबाजी न करें। वे यह न सोचें कि यह काम पहली जनवरी, 1979 से शुरू हो जाए। पहले वे रिपोर्ट सदन में लाएं। उसके बाद उसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज कर उस पर विचार किया जाए और लोगों की उस पर राय जानी जाए। उसके बाद इस पर अमल होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट की सिफारिशों पर अमेंडमेंट करने की जरूरत हो तो वह भी की जाए क्योंकि

मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि इस बाड़ी को ज्यादा इण्डीपेंडेंस देने का नतीजा अच्छा भी नहीं हो सकता है। प्रोग्राम ठीक नहीं होंगे, कमशियल एंगल ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा क्योंकि हर जगह पैसा चाहिये। इस चीज को भी आपको एवायड करना पड़ेगा। एक ब्राड पालिसी इसके बारे में सरकार बनाए।

जहां तक एक्टर और एक्ट्रेस का सवाल है, नहाटा जी को ज्यादा मालूम होगा, वे एक एक सो फिल्मों में एक साथ काम करते हैं। उनकी एक तरह से मौनापोली है। यह मल्टीपल जां वर्क है, इसको तोड़ा जाना चाहिये। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जो नए आर्टिस्ट हैं, जो एमेच्योर आर्टिस्ट हैं जो बहुत अच्छा अपने आपको दिखा सकते हैं, उनको मौका नहीं मिलता है। इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से इस चीज को ठीक किया जा सकता है। मल्टीपल वर्क को किसी न किसी तरह से कम करने की सरकार की कोशिश होनी चाहिये।

फिल्मों का स्टैंडर्ड भी ठीक किया जाना चाहिये। अभी तो वल्गर, क्रिमिनल तरह की चीजें फिल्मों में ज्यादा होती हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि साउथ की जो फिल्में हैं आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उनका स्टैंडर्ड ऊंचा होता जाता है। लेकिन जो हिन्दी की हैं उनका धीरे धीरे डिटीरियोर होता जा रहा है।

जहां तक ओवरसीज सर्विस की बात है, उसके बारे में जो हमारी नीति है उसका भी रिव्यू होना चाहिये। थोड़ी थोड़ी अलग अलग लैंग्वेज में आप बात करते हैं जिस का कोई इम्पैक्ट नहीं होता है। इसको भी आपको ठीक करना चाहिये।

जो हमारे ब्राडकास्टिंग स्टेशन हैं वे ज्यादा स्ट्रांग होने चाहिये। हमारे जो पड़ोसी हैं चीन पाकिस्तान रूस आदि उनके ट्रांसमिटर स्ट्रांग है। रात को नौ दस बजे

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

अगर आप उनको लगाएं तो उनको जल्दी कैच किया जा सकता है। हमारे उतनी जल्दी नहीं करते हैं। वे काम नहीं करते हैं। यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये। यह गंभीर मामला है। आज हमारे संबंध सब के साथ ठीक है। कल को अगर ठीक न रहे उनका प्रचार हमारे देश में ज्यादा होगा। हमारा नहीं होगा। आज भी हमारे देश का दसवां हिस्सा ऐसा है जहां पर किसी भी स्टेशन को लगाया जाए, सुना नहीं जा सकता है। इसके बारे में भी आपको ध्यान देना होगा। अपने देश के वन टेंथ पार्ट को अभी तक रेडियो कवर नहीं कर सका है। यह भी आपको देखना चाहिये और उसको आपको कवर करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको बधाई देता हूं। आपने देश को, प्रेस को स्वतंत्र कराया है, रेडियों को, टी वी को कराया है और इस पर जनता पार्टी गर्व कर सकती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. Now, you have got only 9 minutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I have found that our body has committed excess here, an innocuous excess of exceeding the time limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you can start.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Advani was given a very important task of removing the aberrations of Emergency that had been designedly and in a ruthless manner introduced into the functioning of the mass medias in this country during the Emergency. Sir, the mass media had been used as tools in the hands of a dictatorial regime which had concentrated all its efforts to prop up a power hungry executive in this country who were not only trying to foist on the country against all canons of decency and political morality but also trying to bolster up her own progeny as her successor in

the political life of this country. We found that tentacles had been spread in every sphere of mass media in this country, starting from censorship of the newspapers, then Radio, Television, Films, etc. All were strangled. The tentacles have been spread and they have been spread to comprehensively that even after one year—I believe I can call it under his able stewardship—Mr. Advani has not been able to free it altogether. This is the position and I hope that a good friend of mine, Mr. Unnikrishnan, when he expressed his present feeling about the functioning of the Ministry, would have realised what we had experienced during those 19 months when many of us had been victimised.

Today I find that Mr. Stephen and Mr. Sathe are the leading luminaries of the Congress that has as a profixed the name of an individual and they should have taken part in this debate; they have kept themselves away from participation in this debate; they can hardly say anything. That was the darkest period in the history of India and in that darkest period a calculated attempt was made to mislead the people and to suppress the truth and to feed untruth. That was the object of the mass media during that time. This ministry has to do the vital task of feeding people with truth and suppressing untruth. Therefore, I am happy that Mr. Advani has by and large redeemed the pledge of the Janata Party at least in this respect. In various fields we have many things to say. You have given the opportunity to the opposition parties to use the radio. Press censorship has been withdrawn. Press Council is going to be constituted. The Publication of Objectionable Material Act has been repealed; Feroze Gandhi Act had been restored. The lady had paid homage to him by repealing that Act; now you have repealed the repealing Act. What is necessary is to bring back credibility into the functioning of the All India Radio. In an address to the conference of station directors of the All India Radio on 9th September, 1975 the ex-Prime Minister says; about credibility:

“Quite honestly, I don't know what it means. Who has credibility? The newspapers who had day in and day out printed falsehood? Whose every prediction has turned out to be false? Now, if you say that the people keep on believing those things, well all I can say is that they are free to do so, well it is not going to help them much in getting information or having any knowledge of what is happening in the country.”

She goes on to say:

"...while anybody is in Government service, they are bound to obey the orders of Government. If they feel that the Government policy is not right, they are unable to obey, they have some other views which they want to express, nobody is stopping them from resigning and joining any organisation where they will have that freedom. But while a person is a government servant, the rules enjoin upon him to obey, to follow the government line."

In other words, the clear instructions are: whether something is true or false, you must prop it up at whatever cost it may be. We found a torrent of untruth; we found there was deliberate suppression of the urges and aspirations of the people of this country; they did not find any place during those 19 months, dark days of those months. People had to fight against the authoritarian regime of the worst type but it did not find any mention in the Press or in other mass media. When people were denied their freedom and democratic rights in this country, it did not find any place in any mass media. The most important task after the new independence of this country was given to Mr. Advani, namely, to restore credibility to the All India Radio and other mass media and by and large I hope he has been able to do it successfully. The apprehensions and reservations which were mentioned by the hon. Members about the functioning of the organisation, about the news items of the All India Radio require his close attention. So far as the various wrongs that were found upon the enquiry of Das Committee and which were contained in the White Paper on the misuse of mass media is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps he has taken to see that the persons guilty of these are suitably dealt with. This is a matter on which I would only say that the Minister should not make any compromise. It is not a question of taking a soft line here. The persons who have been responsible for these must be seriously dealt with. I will request the hon. Minister to tell us what he is proposing to do so that in future such a thing never happens. We have to ensure that for the posterity in this country, the mass media do not ever become the hand-maid of the dictators and the ruthless politicians and they do not become the *modus-operandi* of keeping people ignorant. Instead of being media for educating the people, it become media for the purpose of miseducating, if I may use that expression, the people.

So far as the break-up of *Samachar* is concerned, we had supported it. But there have been various apprehen-

sions of the employees of these organisations and I would request the Minister to see that these apprehensions are removed and their service conditions are protected and they have a better future in their services. The same thing about the working journalists, a little more sympathetic attitude has to be taken towards them.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :
Wage Board.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
And the Wage Board also, as Mr. Unnikrishnan has rightly pointed out. I would request the hon. Minister to see that an attitude of indifference is not taken towards their legitimate demands and the attitude that these are people who have no role to play in the country should be given up. I am sorry that I do not find any mention of two very important things in the Annual Report, as to the steps taken for the diffusion of ownership and delinking of the press from the big business and monopoly houses. This is a very important matter. Merely withdrawing press censorship does not make the press free in this country. It is an unhappy fact and unfortunate reality that the press is in the control of a few people, who are not only controlling the press, but who are controlling at the same time, the means of production, they are controlling the jute mills, they are controlling the wherewithals in this country. On this question there have been various discussions in the past. We have been fed up with the assurances given by the earlier Government. Mr. Gujral, as a ritual used to promise every year in the last House that the Government was exercising itself on it and that some policy would be decided upon and that everybody had accepted in principle that there has to be diffusion of ownership and delinking of the press; but it remained mere shibboleths during the last Government's regime. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of the Janta Government on this very important question. If they are in support of this, then something must be done urgently and if they are not, then they will be creating conditions under which the press freedom can be compromised in future, if there is another occasion. So far as the advertising policy is concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :
So far as the advertising policy is concerned, there is an apprehension that it has not been equally distributed. I have not got the material on this, but various

[Shri Som nath Chatterjee]

newspapers circulating in districts have been expressing concern—it is much better now, no doubt about it. The smaller papers are getting the benefit at least in the cities and urban areas, but whether the benefit is going to the newspapers circulating in the district, on that I have not got any information, but apprehensions have been expressed with regard to that.

18 hrs.

So far as the future reorganisation of the TV and the radio is concerned, I agree with my hon. friends, let us hope we shall get a separate opportunity to discuss this, but certainly we approve of the approach that an attempt is made to convert it into an autonomous corporation. If the attitude is of the Government like the one we had in the past, viz, the newspapers and the news media are only to express the viewpoint of the Government and that although it is a democracy, the Opposition has no role to play, that the Opposition's viewpoint will have no expression either in the mass media or newspapers, then such an attitude we cannot accept and we must

protest, and we have protested, against it. We request the hon. Minister to see that this is translated into action and that we do have an autonomous corporation. Subject to various reservations on some matters with regard to the Report, we shall get an opportunity to express our views.

Before I take my seat, I would request the hon. Members here and specially my friends from the break-away Congress or the Indira Congress, to realise that a situation had been created in the country under the stewardship of Mrs. Indira Gandhi which had put back this country by a number of years or decades because the advance of democracy was throttled, it was impeded and the cancer had gone so deep that it violated all norms of decency and morality in public life. Let us hope that those days would never come back.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया) : सभापति महोदय, —

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण कल जारी रखें ।

18:03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 4, 1978, Chaitra 14, 1900 (Saka)